

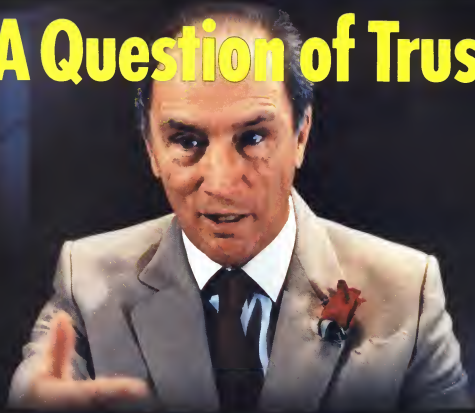
CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

NOVEMBER 1, 1982

\$1.25

## A Question of Trust



*Black Velvet.*  
Now aged longer to taste even smoother.



#### The GOP's midterm test

As Americans prepared to vote in the midterm elections, President Reagan reinforced the Republican Party's bet, if not only, defense against the Democrats. —Page 28



#### Crumplets, tea and passion

A sweet, odd title sounds. The showman is a return to the eccentric, crumplet-and-crumble style of earlier British films such as *Kind Hearts and Coronets*. —Page 70

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

**Maclean's**

NOVEMBER 1, 1982 VOL. 55 NO. 45

#### COVER

##### A question of trust

When Prime Minister Trudeau took to the airwaves last week, Canadians were looking for some economic news to lighten the forecast of the gloomy winter ahead. Instead, they watched Trudeau in the comforted guise of philosopher-king and economic faith healer. But for all his idealistic musings he offered no hint of new policies and, after the idea series, the real issue was trust. —Page 28



#### Open season on the CBC

Criticism of the CBC may be old hat, but now a conservative on culture concludes that CBC TV should not even be responsible for producing its own programs. —Page 36



#### CONTENTS

Books	63
Business	62
Canada	18
Culture	56
Computers	57
Dateline	10
Environment	56
Fiction	70
Forerunning	72
Foreign	62
Health	64
Media	38
Newman	48
People	30
Podium	17
Science	54
Theatre	68
World	28

#### Crack-up in the fast lane

A flamboyant career in the automotive industry fell apart last week with the arrest of John De Lorean, who was charged in Los Angeles with cocaine trafficking. —Page 37



## LETTERS

### Correction

In an article on page 66 of the Oct. 18 issue of *Maclean's* (Goldfinger's *Fall From Lloyds*), concerning Lloyd's of London, a photograph of the head office of Lloyd's Bank Plc was erroneously attributed to a picture of the headquarters of the London-based insurance market. Lloyd's Bank is one of the largest clearing banks in the United Kingdom and has no connection whatever with Lloyd's of London. The article did not relate to Lloyd's Bank Plc in any manner. *Maclean's* regrets the error.



Glenn Gould

1927-1982

Glenn Gould: profound convictions

### Pinch-hitting for Foth

Upon receiving your Oct. 18 issue I immediately turned to the last page, as my curiosity I was sorely disappointed to find (paraphrasing) Allan Fotheringham's column missing but I could not have worried. Dean Cohen's piece, *Sight Sees to Salvage the Nation*, was as well read and satirical as any of Fotheringham's works.

—JAMES H. GERRARD,  
Mississauga, Ont.

### Learning to handle liquor

Some of the remarks made by your writer in the last paragraph of his review of James Gray's book *Shantelara Brewed: Western Canada's Boxy Shift to Social Disaster* came to a surprise to me, especially the comment "of course we drink much more these days."

But unlike that earlier generation most of us have learned to handle our booze! Let Leslie Stewart on the Prairie, *Stacks*, Oct. 31) was under the impression that today there are more people who are suffering from some form of alcoholism than ever in the past. In my view, your writer's assumption to Gray's suggested solution seems to be agreeable to the publishers of *Maclean's*. Forty per cent of the advertisements in the same issue are for liquor.

—W. ATKIN,  
Lander, Sask.

In denouncing Gray's efforts, your reviewer says about drinking, "Shrewdly we do not need temperance people or temperance tracts or old-time governments to tell us when to stop." I think it is down to him to advise his ignorance. But what about those statesmen he is asked as facts? Since when was "drinking to get drunk" the norm?

—ERIC WILLIS  
Winnipeg

## PASSAGES

**DEED:** John Roberts, 65, former premier of Ontario (1961-71), from a self-inflicted gunshot wound (page 86).

**DEED:** Dr. Ham Selye, 75, the research scientist whose theory that stress caused alterations in the physical conditions of the body made him world famous, at his home in Montreal, of a heart attack (page 54).

**DEED:** Hugh John Flemming, 83, a lion-bearer who was premier of New Brunswick (1962-69) and held two cabinet posts in the Government of John Diefenbaker, is a *Fredrickson* hospital, of cancer. His father, J.K. Flemming, was also premier of the province.

**DEED:** Pierre Mendès-France, 75, the socialist prime minister of France from June, 1954, to February, 1955, of a heart attack, at his home in Paris. A leftist intellectual lawyer and Second World War pilot, Mendès-France became a minister in the postwar government of Charles de Gaulle. During the first month of his prime ministership, he sought the popular and to his nation's premier in Indochina.

**DEED:** Rosa Truman, 91, widow of the 32nd president of the United States, Harry Truman, at the Independence, Mo., home they shared for more than 40 years, of congestive heart failure. Though Mrs. Truman (née Elizabeth Virginia Wallace) was a member of society in her youth, her public profile as First Lady was always that of a very private, unassuming wife.

**DEED:** Baruch Akiba de Rothschild, 72, a leading member of the famed French banking family and the French Jewish community, following a heart attack, in New York City. Like many French Jews, de Rothschild spent most of the Second World War in a Nazi detention camp. However, his views remained staunchly cosmopolitan until recently when he spoke out against "the relativism" of politicians to anti-Semitic incidents in Paris.

**AW ARDIT:** The 1982 Nobel Prize for Literature, to Colombian novelist Gabriel García Márquez, 54, a writer of extravagant and political fiction. An avowed leftist and a friend of Fidel Castro and French President François Mitterrand, García Márquez is now in self-imposed exile in Mexico. He is best known for his 1980 allegory of life in Latin America, *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, and says he will use the \$131,000 prize money to start a newspaper in Bogotá now that a new conservative government is in place.

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# The pastahasta fit.



Representation of microwave ovens with turntables. A good idea but they restrict your choice of baking dishes. Even popular 9 x 13" dishes won't fit.

When turntables were introduced to microwave ovens a few years ago, they were hailed as the solution to a problem inherent in microwaves—uneven cooking.

And to be honest, the turntable helps solve some of the problem. By turning the food around as it cooks, the turntable avoids the spots the waves miss as they enter the oven.

But the turntable creates a few problems too.

It cuts useable space in the oven—almost 40 percent in some models. And it restricts the size and shape of baking dishes you can use.

Cleaning becomes a big deal too. You have

to clean both sides of the circular glass tray, the metal turntable under the tray, plus the bottom of the oven.

And if the glass tray happens to break while you're cleaning it, you shouldn't use your microwave until you get a new one. And they're not cheap.

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an evenness of cooking we've never had before.

And it gives you a full 1.4 cubic feet of cooking space that will take virtually any size, any shape baking dish you have.

Cleaning the Dual Wave is as simple as cleaning the table, because the bottom is totally sealed. And there's no glass tray or turntable

to worry about breaking.

The other thing you should know about the Dual Wave is that it's available on both General Electric and Hotpoint brands.

Look for the Dual Wave when you decide to get a microwave oven. It's the new wave in microwave cooking.

Available on both

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

 Hotpoint

Dual Wave Microwave System, Hotpoint and General Electric are registered trademarks of the General Electric company. CAMCO is a registered user.

## Hitting the hand that feeds

To Barbara Amiel for her column on global allocation of money and resources (*Moneying the Dominions*, Sept. 27), I entered a snore and eventually "well done!" I read, first, that Communist rule in the workers' paradiises of Africa, Latin America and Asia was exposed for what it is: a corrupt and inefficient economic and political system. Besides this, these people republish survive on the proceeds of the capitalist system. Through grants and loans at low interest rates from the West, which their ideologists say is a system doomed to failure. If this does not prove the ineffectiveness and hypocrisy of the Communist system, I know what to say.

—TONY HEDGECOCK,  
Fletcher Bay, Ont.

Finally someone has stopped the car-tails away from that fostering mafia known as *Forlans and Not Just I am*, in principle against terrorism and, not at all, believe that we must try to help those less fortunate than ourselves. But I want to be fairly certain that the common people are really getting my money's worth.

—GARY DELL,  
Mississauga, Ont.

## Encouraging labor's militancy?

I have been encouraged by some recent moves by labor, most specifically the widespread negotiations in the B.C. government workers' dispute. Both success and encouragement are starting to show some innovation and flexibility. In such a time, therefore, I find it very counter-productive to see a cover headline indicating that the unions are being defeated (*Jobber's Day*, Sept. 27). I think we all want to see a softening of some stands by the union, but a headline such as this makes unions look like losers and will perhaps make them even more militant.

—AM BROOKS,  
Calgary

## Creating intellectual failures

As a Canadian academic, I read with interest your account of *Academism's New Marxist* (Reviews, Education, Oct. 4). Having watched for eight years on a series of year-by-year seminars before finally securing a permanent teaching job, I would like to offer two additional points to readers. First, during the 1970s and almost 80s, on the whole, the decline. Today many academics have more students than they have ever enjoyed in their history and certainly more than they can educate effectively. Second, the article gives the impression that the universities have had so much other than to stand by while cynical

governments, in league with vocal anti-university administrations, have created a generation of intellectual failures. This is only partly true. The universities themselves created the policy whereby new members of faculty were hired for two- or three-year periods as a cost-cutting measure (temporary employees need not be considered for promotion or increases in salary). They were under no formal or official pressure from governments to implement such a policy and, therefore, must shoulder a good deal of the responsibility for the situation as it now exists.

—E.J. MATTHEWS,  
Saskatoon, Sask.

## Condemn Begin, not the Israelis.

It was always a myth that Israel's Menachem Begin was a peace-maker. But when this man took a terrorist bus-greased because prime minister and especially when he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, he achieved an undesired sense of respectability. Now, after his actions in Lebanon (*Israel on Trial*, Cover, Oct. 4), the Nobel committee must publicly withdraw its award or lose all credibility and condemn the prime for all those who deserve it.

—STANLEY E. MAGAR,  
Chenier, N.E.

I note that while your Oct. 4 issue gave much space to the massacre in Lebanon and the reaction in the Diaspora, you failed to cover the proven demonstration of 400,000 Israelis. Condemn some acts of the current Israeli government we might but we should also loudly applaud and commend the moral fibre and consciousness of the Israeli people.

—WILLIAM MILLER,  
Calgary

We are told that U.S. President Ronald Reagan was "horrified" by the recent slaughter in Lebanon. Yet he continues to maintain close relations with Israel. It seems as though all leaders operate on the premise of "I feel for you but I can't reach you."

—A.C.L. HUGHES,  
Vancouver

## The facts of life in Waterton

The *This Canada* article of Sept. 27, *Disorder in Peace Park*, does a disservice to Waterton Lakes National Park and the vast majority of people who live and work in the area. There is no "long-simmering feud" between Parks Canada and the ranchmen community. Nor are the ranchers "unofficially hostile to the park." And I certainly do not regard the park as a dictatorship. The comment that "either way, more tourists in the park will not be welcome" is not my opinion. We are friendly people living in

a beautiful area which we like to share with other Canadians. And Parks Canada is upgrading the town site, including streets, according to a publicly reviewed plan. Do come and visit Waterton, where the Prairies meet the mountains. You are welcome here.

—D.C. LITTY,

Superintendent,  
Waterton Lakes National Park,  
Waterton Park, Alta.

Why is it that modern journalism depends so much on reporting conflicts? You would have to lead a long time to find a more serene and beautiful place than Waterton Park. It was with pride that I attempted to portray the love that we hold for this park and the area surrounding it when *Waterton's interview* was. As a rancher, I am not an "exception" because I have these feelings. And it is not a "tradition" for ranchers to be "hostile to the park." If you dig deeply enough, you can always find negativity in any community.

—CHAD BURGESS,  
Tweed Butte, Alta.

It appears obvious to many people that the condition of streets, sidewalks and jumps would have to be made as somewhat less significant than the more sprawling fact that Parks Canada allows the shooting of numerous Colombian grand squirrels every year in order to maintain a better golf course. Also disturbing is the chemical spraying of weeds within the Waterton Lakes National Park's boundary.

—GARY SELL,  
Pincher Creek, Alta.

Here are a few facts of life for some people in Waterton. Restaurants go up in inflationary times. Canada is bilingual, even in Alberta. Waterton supply cannot get any bigger unless we start building on the mountains. And the condition of the roads and sidewalks in the urban's capital is at least 10 times worse than it is in Waterton.

—ANDREA ROSENBAUM,  
Ottawa

## Tired of Trudeau and gloom

Al, please lay off those columns for awhile about the dreadful state we're in. Turn out some of those *funny-as-hell*, witty pieces you used to do—hell, I thought you low—when you were on *The Vancouver Star*. I now know more than I want to about Trudeau and Big Al and the rest of that weird, brain-frying, punchy.

—BARRY BROADBENT,  
Nanaimo, B.C.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, addresses and phone numbers. Send correspondence to: Get into the Editor, *Waterton's magazine*, 423 University Ave., Toronto Ont. M5G 1A9.



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# Spain

# Keeping the lid on a pressure cooker



By Williams Scoble

**A**t noon, Watts, the heart of Los Angeles' black ghetto, is a desert of cardboard along Third Street—"Chinatown Alley"—are still blackened by the fires of the great riots of 1968. Vacant lots sit like gaps in a marachol of decaying teeth. A menacing inhangy hangs in the air. Women walk in line for food stamps. Jailbait men hang out on sidewalks or shoot crugs while discussing the latest liquor store bailup. Punks, punks, bad-beat offies and liquor stores are staples of Watts. Especially liquor stores. The area has more per square mile than any other part of California. Wine grows in rubble-strewn empty lots. A bar raffia blasts the Black Jesus bri, *Ghetto Life*.

one thing I want the ghetto  
You don't have to hurry  
I'll be there tomorrow  
So people don't get worry  
Drug deals are conducted on street  
corners: pills, tiny plastic bags of "angel  
dust"—the cheap animal tranquilizer,  
PCP, the ghetto's lethal drug of choice—  
and what passes for cocaine, change  
hands. Muggings and murders are  
everyday events. In the United States  
black males now lead all statistical  
groups in homicide. The days of Black  
Panthers and other idealistic would-be  
revolutionary bands are long gone. This

is a time of violent youth gangs, Chicanos warring with blacks. Police estimate that there are about 500 gangs with a total of at least 50,000 members spread across the sprawling Los Angeles basin. Scores of young people die each year in gangs, aimless warfare "just" As local crime packages grow ever thicker, outsiders fear our into wealthy white neighborhoods. This is where, in 1965, the first major black urban riot in the United States left 34 dead, 1,000 injured and an inner city in ruins. A stunned America watched as, during the course

of the year, an estimated 164 black ghettos exploded like a string of firecrackers across the United States.

Watts is not a place that has received much mention in the postmortem writing of Black America conducted by Ronald Reagan's administration. In recent months this is the home stretch in a midterm election campaign that could end in the Republican party losing a score of seats in both Congress and the Senate. In many electoral races, including the bid for a Senate seat by California's gaily governor, Jerry Brown—the last person Reaganists want in Washington—the black vote could be crucial. And so, for the past few months, the president has tried to stamp on the minds of 58 million black Americans the impression that he is "not a racist," that there is "no place in the GOP for bigotry" and that those who call him indifferent to the poor and disadvantaged are liars. "One charge strikes my heart every time I hear it," Reagan recently told an audience of black Republicans. "That's the suggestion that we are taking a less than active approach to protecting civil rights. No matter how you slice it, that's just plain baloney." The president went on to take a swipe at former Democratic president Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society"—a "tragedy," so long for blacks, who "would be better off today" if it had never occurred.

But are blacks really better off? "Hardly," snorts Maxine Waters, the dynamic black who represents Watts and most of the south-central area of Los Angeles in the California state legislature. "Reagan has brought us the worst as-

Looting in 1968 (above) and 1982 (below) looks like a string of firecrackers



Continued on p. 10



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employment is three decades." In her large district more than 69 per cent of the young blacks are jobless, with some hope of finding work. For black women nationwide, the jobless rate has jumped to 59 per cent, double the general level and the highest figure since the department of labor began tracking its statistics down by ethnic group 18 years ago.

Many poor families in Waters' belt have turned to nurturing small plots of city soil. Annie Robinson, a 58-year-old mother of two, says that the benefits paid to her disabled war veteran husband have been slashed by \$112 to \$300 a month. She works three days a week in a school cafeteria, "but without our vegetable garden (planted in a vacant lot), we just couldn't make it," she says.

Waters rejects charges by Reagan supporters that the millions of dollars in federal aid poured into Watts after the riots was abused or thrown away. She says that the "war on poverty" instituted in the late 1960s guided many black youths to an education and escape from the ghetto. Since then Watts has enjoyed housing projects, health centers and the new \$40 million Martin Luther King Hospital.

For the jobless, however, relief is still shrinking. The 12 per cent of Americans described as underemployed are three or four times as many as those on the programs that are being cut back—food



Waters' savings were over 'em'

stamps, Medicare, housing, aid to single mothers. One out of every three blacks—nearly nine million people, according to the census bureau—lives below the poverty line, currently defined as an annual income of less than \$8,387 for a family of four.

The big question is whether, under the new administration, the economic situation will improve in Watts. Many of the area's residents still remember the dis-

astrous cry of arson and looting of 1965. But Watts seems consumed with apathy. "We ain't do no good to riot now," says Lee Brown, a 38-year-old who, as a teenager, heard the cry of "Burn, baby, burn!" "Didn't do nothing last time."

Among black leaders, the rhetoric level is increasingly shrill. Rev. Jesse Jackson, head of People United to Save Humanity (PUSH), accuses the government of "reducing civil rights to the status of Indian treaties." John Jacob, the new president of the Urban League, accuses Washington of "savage war to survival programs for the poor" while the Pentagon gets a blank check. Ronald Brown, deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says that "blacks are with alarm 25 years of gas being eroded."

Aggravated at that, Reagan has pitted his personal charm and the votes of a small cadre of black Republicans against White House and administration jobs. In the 1980 federal election the cabal of black Republicans soon found that rebuffing Reagan to black voters—barely eight per cent of whom had chosen him over Jimmy Carter—remained a daunting task. Mainstream black Democrats felt that they were so many Trojans in a city vulnerable to the attack of racism.

The tone of Republican thinking with

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**PHILIPS**



regard to blacks was set early in the game by Thomas Sowell, 55, a prolific California economist from Stanford University who has written 22 books, colleague of another Seagram guru, Nobel Prize-winning free-marketeer Milton Friedman. Sowell's litany became familiar through dozens of press and TV interviews. According to him, forced school busing was resulting and disrupting to young blacks. Affirmative action and welfare did the poor more harm than good. The minimum wage law, not discrimination, was the prime cause of unemployment among black youths.

Sowell's remedy was that blacks should work more within the free enterprise system; other ethnic minorities had made it by playing the game, so could blacks. Sowell then retired to the highly profitable lecture circuit, leaving the administration's black aides to spread the gospel.

Meanwhile, white conservatives had re-examined Watts and decried neo-revolutionaries of black riotousness in the late 1960s. Those theories were summed up in Midge Decter's now famous Commentary essay entitled "Looting and Liberal Racism." Liberals had given



Sowell: a cry for a free color TV

blacks "permission to riot," explained Decter, through attitudes and policies that "generalized that race and poverty are sufficient excuses for lawlessness." The flow of government money to the urban poor had created a social-work industry with a stake in perpetuating its clients that they were "victims"—and this had promoted "the very liberal and very racist idea that being black is a condition for a special moral allowance." Popular columnist George F. Will chimed in with the thought that "many rioters were too young to be rioting for anything but the fun of it." What liberals described as the black "cry for help," he thought, seemed rather to be a "cry for a free color TV."

Such notions do not sit well in Watts itself, where Watts expects unemployment figures to reach new heights this month and where she spends much time trying to dissuade the police from harassing her constituents. "The cops see every black as a potential criminal," says one elderly Watts resident. "Cause wrong move, you're in the morgue." It was a police bust, Watts leaders recall, that triggered the 1965 outbreak. And it was the acquittal of four white policemen accused of killing a black that sparked the Watts ghetto eruption of 1966, which left 16 dead.

The inner city violence that sociologists feared would come last summer has failed to materialize. But Maxine Waters and other black leaders believe that the ingredients for a Watts II remain: frustration, the bitterness of the job problem, poisoned relations with the police. In the meantime, Washington projects further cuts in social programs during the next two years and offers no more than the promise that, in the long run, its policies will lessen the lot of blacks. As one White House aide told The Wall Street Journal recently: "This election, we're selling hope."

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leged that there had been sloppy safety drills and general carelessness in preparing for heavy weather. The new regulations impose stricter standards for rig inspections and maintenance, safety drills and equipment. They also require offshore workers to take marine emergency training—a requirement that the Norwegians, with the world's most stringent standards, have had in force for two years.

Beyond the immediate tragedy, the provincial government last month announced that it favors permanent, concrete production platforms when the time comes to pump oil for commercial use. Not only would the platforms be more sturdy than floating gear rigs, the government argues, but they could be made in Newfoundland.

Although the royal commission suffered early criticism because the hearings trailed those in the United States by six months, Commission Secretary David Greer has maintained that the Canadian Shipping Act in fact requires a sequence of inquiries and interviews before public hearings into disasters. Under chairman Chief Justice Alexander Hinkson of the Newfoundland Supreme Court, the joint federal-provincial commission has interviewed proceptive witnesses, sent divers down to photograph and retrieve parts of the wreck, and spent three weeks in Europe studying the offshore drilling business. The inquiry also has prompted the investigation of studies of international standards for offshore training, regulations and occupational health and safety, as well as wave simulator tests with scale models in Norway and Ottawa.

The commission came under attack again last month after reports that its budget for the first year alone would be about \$6 million. (David Greer estimates that \$4 million will be spent in the second year and \$8 million in the third.) Newfoundland Finance Minister John Collier seemed as upset about the sum as many Newfoundlanders have been about the commission's push offshore and huge scale. Collier said that he hoped the bill—half of which will be borne by the province—would not become "a ready excuse." Others are less hopeful. "You can always make work for yourself if you want to," says Steve Neary, provincial Liberal opposition leader and perennial scourge of the Conservatives. "I think the time they are going to take and the cost is absolutely absurd and ridiculous."

Dependents of the dead now are more concerned about getting answers. They are still awaiting a U.S. federal court's decision on whether or not Canadians can sue over the rig's American owner, Ocean Drilling and Exploration Company (Odeco), and operating, Mobil. Last

## A taste for classics.

*Tia Maria*  
T-M-E-L-E-S-S

summer Neary travelled to Washington to speak against a bill in Congress that would prevent foreigners from again suing U.S.-owned companies in any such disaster. Many relatives have already collected life insurance, while dependents of other victims have received lump-sum payments from the Newfoundland Workers' Compensation Board (NWC) averaging \$50,000, plus \$600 per month and an education allowance for children. "That's a small percentage of what the claimants will have lost in terms of the support of their breadwinners," says Leo Barry, former

Conservative energy minister and lawyer for many of the "almost 50" Newfoundlanders suing for damages that range from \$1 million for married men to \$1 million for single ones. Barry does not know anyone who has dropped a suit because of the WWC awards and he expects a U.S. decision within "several months." For those who fall into the legal crevices between the funds available—"I know of two households who would be out on the street if it were not for their families," says Sister Lorraine—the decision will be critical. Families will be among the poorest.

observers of the commission "I have had families call me, some from as far as the States, to say they will really be watching to see if either complaints about safety and morale are going to be dealt with," she says.

Addressing those complaints may prove to be the commission's hardest task. Says Neary: "The government still hasn't faced up to whether it's even safe to be out there drilling in the winter." Steve Millan, head of the provincial Petroleum Directorate, says a committee has the issue "under constant study." He adds, "It's a very, very difficult question to answer—whether the risk is what it could be termed normal or is way above what is normally accepted." It is a question that will dog the royal commission throughout its three-year existence. Says Giverville: "The safety of



Rescue training: the drilling continues

winter drilling is at the heart of our terms of reference."

For all its woes, the commission's main accounting task will be to weigh the human tragedy against the technology that could provide dollars to mend the province's threatened economy. Technology, in some form, will likely win out. Notes one official of the federal oil and gas lands administration: "A mechanical defect, not the storm, may have caused the loss of the Ranger. I'm of the opinion that, if we have the proper equipment and procedures, technology should allow winter drilling." Nevertheless, there is always a gamble. With four drilling rigs placed off Newfoundland's shores this winter, the stakes are especially high. ☐

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## CITY SCENE

### A tenants' cross to bear

By Linda McQuig

If the deal closes as expected on Nov. 16, there will likely be a celebration in the boardroom of Cadillac Fairview Corporation. Executives of the large Toronto-based development company have made as much of their enthusiasm for the deal by which the company will hand over 68 of its apartment buildings—about 60 per cent of its apartment holdings—to Greymac Credit Corporation, in exchange for \$250 million. In September Gerald Sheff, president of Cadillac's land and housing unit, proudly pointed out that the properties were being sold for substantially more than their book value. The sale is exciting less enthusiasm, however, among the estimated 25,000 people who live in those buildings, because, ultimately, it is they who will likely end up paying most of the price of Cadillac's sweet deal.

Since the sale was announced three months ago, tenants have lived in fear

their increased costs along to tenancy in the form of higher rents.

The Cadillac sale has attracted considerable attention because it involves so many apartment units—nearly 11,000 units. Yet the fact remains that more and more landlords are applying to the Residential Tenancy Commission for increases above the six-per-cent limit. The number of applications that the commission received last year more than doubled those of 1980 and they are arriving at an even faster pace this year. In the past six months the commission received applications affecting

more than 106,000 apartment units across the province. Landlords are having considerable success at the board. Last year the average increase granted was almost 18 per cent, and that figure masks the dramatic increases some tenants faced when their buildings were sold at very high prices. Commission spokesman Gary Wrathall confirms that such increases can sometimes be as high as 50 and 70 per cent for three consecutive years—almost 200 per cent altogether—making the six-per-cent ceiling little more than a bad joke for tenants. Susan Strickland, an office clerk, says she rents an 800-sq-ft bedroom North York apartment just increased by \$85 a month to \$450, and she complains that the commission is not protecting tenants. "The thing that bugs me is that I didn't get a raise this year because of the economy," she

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### More and more landlords are sidestepping the six-per-cent ceiling when they refinance or sell their apartments

that Greymac will raise rents sharply. Greymac, an obscure holding company whose investors remain anonymous, refuses to discuss the deal or its implications. But A.E. LePage broker Stan Rotnick points out that "tenants cannot benefit. Rents can only go one way." What is particularly galling to many of Cadillac's tenants is the spectacle of the rent review board—the Residential Tenancy Commission, as it is now called—squelching in the process.

The massive Cadillac-Greymac deal is focusing attention sharply on the limitations of the rent review program in controlling rents. While debate over the controversial program continues—with tenants in favor and landlords fiercely opposed—the rent review system is becoming almost irrelevant to many tenants. Clearly, it has done little to shield some of them from massive rent hikes. That is mainly because the rent review legislation contains key exemptions that allow developers to get around the six-per-cent ceiling when they refinance or sell a building, by passing



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says, "And yet the government lets them raise my rent like this."

Ontario introduced rent review in 1975 after ballooning real estate prices and declining vacancy rates sent rents spiralling upward. Under the control system, which applies only to buildings constructed before Jan. 1, 1978, a landlord is limited to single-year annual raises unless he can satisfy the commission that his costs are higher. If so, he can pass any additional costs on to tenants. But, while increased operating costs—for heating, lighting, water—are passed along to tenants without much problem, tenants balk when they are faced with massive increases due to refinancing. Dale Martin, an economist and chairman of the Federation of Metro Toronto Tenants' Association, questions why landlords should be able to pass most of the costs of high interest rates on to the tenants when other businesses are forced to bear the brunt of high interest rates. What really scares tenants is that since the owners do not have to pay the increased costs of higher interest rates themselves, they have little incentive to negotiate a good deal.

But the real problems begin when the building is actually sold. Under the existing rent review policy, as much as 80 per cent of the costs incurred by the purchaser in acquiring the building can be passed on to the tenants in the form of higher rents. "Tenants are asked to subsidize speculation," says Nelson Wiseman, a political scientist at the University of Toronto who has acted as a housing consultant to the Macdonald government. These transactions take place between developers totally outside the rent review process, and the tenant often finds out only when he is asked to pay more rent.

Much of the problem seems to lie with the limited scope of the Residential Tenancy Commission's investigations. In assessing the rent increase to be allowed, the commission only looks at a landlord's total income, not his considerable tax advantages. As a result, while a building's rents may balance its costs, the developer rakes, at the same time, so many generous tax deductions for the building that we are not taken into review by the commission.

For their part, developers tend to view the situation entirely differently. Eric Lefebvre, a spokesman for the Urban Development Institute—an organization representing developers—views the profits landlords collect through sales as their due reward. He argues that, in fact, developers have been subsidizing tenants by being denied the right to raise their rents to whatever the market will bear, and he argues that controls have turned land-

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lands into an abused minority. "The government singled out just one class of people [landlords] for discriminatory legislation," he says. "It was shockingly similar to what happened in 'Jim Crow'." LeBaron argues that "tenants are getting one of the great bargains of all time"—that most people in Toronto can afford to pay most of their incomes in rent and that those who cannot should receive special government subsidies.

He says that today's problems all stem from rent controls, which, he feels, have discouraged developers from building new apartments. But Martin counters that other factors, such as rising land prices, have been more crucial in discouraging construction. In fact, developers had already greatly reduced the number of apartment units constructed before rent controls were imposed in 1975. The number of apartment starts dropped from almost 30,000 the height of the boom in 1968 to slightly more than 12,000 in 1974, the year before rent controls were introduced. Martin argues that the true picture is exactly the opposite of the one developers paint: rent controls were brought in, he says, because developers had stopped building apartments, and the scarcity of apartments had given them increasing power to act whatever rents they wanted.

The debate, in many ways, boils down to a fundamental difference in the way the two groups view rental accommodation. To tenants, it is a necessity that must be protected from excessive speculation. To landlords, it is a commodity that they have a right to handle in the most profitable way without government meddling. If the government does interfere, landlords may well pack up and take their profits elsewhere, which is exactly what Cadillac Fairview is doing.

The Cadillac deal is part of the company's move out of the residential market—where it made its original fortune—to concentrate more on shopping centres and office complexes, where profits are now greater. Much of the \$775 million from the Greyhound sale may find its way to the United States, where, according to Cadillac spokesman Bert Pellock, the bulk of Cadillac's new development programs are now concentrated.

But, in Toronto, the 25,000 tenants are left waiting to hear how big a rent increase they face. Many are living in a state of permanent insecurity. Says a woman Marie Jankovits, who, with her teacher-husband, rents a modest two-bedroom Cadillac townhome in North York for \$772 a month. "It's frightening to think what it might be."

Will Maclean from Arts Desk/Post.

## PODIUM

# The Gospel according to Gad

By Alden Nowlan

Most of the criticism of television evangelism is unfair—they are even attacked for their physicians. Ronni Argon, for instance, is discredited for being cheap and having a short neck. But, chiefly, the examples are imposed and denounced because they risk for money and profit in their religious. Television is a necessary medium. Since everyone on TV is out for money, in one way or another, it is unreasonable to single out the evangelists. I would as soon watch Oral Roberts sell used furniture, which, as I understand it, means that for every dollar given to Roberts the Lord will give the donor two dollars in return, as he or she answers a question the price of a pile recently that will make the user feel 30 years younger. If Roberts and his fellow preachers are unscrupulous, producers and vulgar, then so is television itself. Criticizing a television evangelist for exploiting his audience financially is the criticism someone far selling lottery tickets is a brother.

As for mixing religion and politics, the issue would never have come up if the evangelists had aligned themselves with the left liberals rather than with the radical right. Nobody outside of the Ku Klux Klan ever maligns Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. for his involvement in politics. We may attack King and despise Jerry Falwell, the fact remains that King was a preacher just as Falwell is, and what was permissible for one might be permissible for the other. The TV evangelists do not come under the same criticism as the main-line Protestant churches, but that is because they deal in something that makes the main-line churches uncomfortable: religion.

I find Falwell, Roberts, Rev. Clarence, Jim Bakker, Jimmy Swaggart, James Robertson, Herbert W. Armstrong and the others repugnant not because they are necessary or political but because they enter the virtue of a god who, if he were a human being, would be considered positively single and unattractive. The god of the televangelists is a tribal deity. It is misleading to call him God, as if he were the God of St. Augustine, Samuel Johnson or Ben Franklin. He is not a deity at all, but a man. He is the god of the average man, of the average man. So let's give him a name of his own. Let's call him Gad.

This Gad is not very bright. In fact, he comes close to being underbred.

The universe according to Gad is not the infinitely complex and astronomically vast place perceived by artists, philosophers and scientists. It is a little one-stop house with an attic called Heaven and a basement called Hell.

Gad lives in the attic and spends most of his time sunbathing on the eaves of the ground floor. The strange thing about these tribalists is that they believe it entirely outside of geography and history. Apart from their costumes, they are no different today from 5,000 years ago. The former tenants, such as Moses and Jesus, thought and felt in exactly the same way as the present tenants, which means exactly like the citizens of Palmyra's stronghold of Lynchburg, Va. In Gad's world, the knowledge presently accumulated and the wisdom painfully acquired by the human race are simply irrelevant. There is a God and Buddha is a bearded white doctor. Am.

*The evangelists expect us to worship a deity who is patently less intelligent than the average human being*

consists of plausible statistics and dogmatic "gospel songs."

The evangelists expect us to worship a deity who is patently less intelligent than the average human being. And Gad's evangelists do not come under the same criticism as the main-line Protestant churches, but that is because they deal in something that makes the main-line churches uncomfortable: religion. I find Falwell, Roberts, Rev. Clarence, Jim Bakker, Jimmy Swaggart, James Robertson, Herbert W. Armstrong and the others repugnant not because they are necessary or political but because they enter the virtue of a god who, if he were a human being, would be considered positively single and unattractive. The god of the televangelists is a tribal deity. It is misleading to call him God, as if he were the God of St. Augustine, Samuel Johnson or Ben Franklin. He is not a deity at all, but a man. He is the god of the average man, of the average man. So let's give him a name of his own. Let's call him Gad.

You and I, if we were gods, would be amused rather than angered to find that there were human beings who did not believe what we believed. Not Gad. He can't stand it. It is the course of his sunbathing, he overhears someone mutter, "There is no Gad," he throws a tantrum and will not rest until the poor soul is shut away

in the basement called Hell.

Hell is not the Devil. Now, the curious thing about the Devil is that he turns out to be a very nice guy. He is the Devil's face and you will go to Hell, no, him and you will go to Hell—not to be rewarded, as you might expect, but to be tortured with fire. Of course, that is Gad's story. It puts us contrary to common sense that a man might reasonably suspect that Gad would be a wholly honest about the Devil. It would be that he tortures him because rather than his friends—which would be his new for Falwell, Roberts, Hammond and company.

Gad's conception of what is and is not important differs radically from that of most of us. This ought not to surprise us, since Gad is a tribal deity after all, and like any other tribal deity, has somewhat eccentric tastes. Gad is not much concerned about war, disease, plague and pestilence. He is not concerned at all about the exploitation of one human being by another. What worries Gad, who has positively infinite knowledge, is a naked human body. He is interested in who is naked with whom. If Gad hears about someone hopping into bed with the wrong person, he jumps the floor of his attic with both feet. The deity parties can obtain forgiveness only by being saved and being saved, which means it is probably acknowledge the greatness of Gad.

Gad also abhors drinking, rock music and most books, apparently because of an abiding fear that somewhere someone might be happy. And he hates the idea of a man who has long or let their heads grow. It being positively assumed that Gad himself is bearded, this means that the world of Gad is like Outback's Club, where nobody is to be hairy except the commander-in-chief.

I could go on listing the taboos and norms of Gad, but that would be redundant. If you switch on a TV set on a Sunday morning, you will hear them expressed at length between the appeals (sometimes towards the end of the hour) that the deity descended by the TV evangelists is greatly upset, unacceptably silly, despicably even, intensely persecuted and despectably dirty-minded. As for TV's concern, those of us on the street should not have him. I won't fear, far rather worship George Barnes.

Alden Nowlan is a poet and author living in New Brunswick.





# A QUESTION OF TRUST

By Carol Gear and Mary Jansigen

As an editing engine, Pierre Trudeau has no match. But the prime minister left Canadians more bewildered than ever last week by starting into the nation's living rooms as the combined pains of stagflation, stagflation and stagflation: stagflation. On three consecutive nights of prime-time television he pleaded with Canadians to "pull together" to bring the nation through the bitter winter ahead. But, like his last two major addresses on co-operation and his warnings about a "desperate winter," he offered neither a list of new policies nor suggestions of any economic roles to come. The state was free—in Trudeau's and the nation itself.

Although millions of Canadians watched the prime minister's mini-series—the request for TV time created a political storm for new CBC President Pierre Janssen—Trudeau's electronic escapade was strangely out of sync with the harsh economic realities of the country. The prime minister talked of trust, but among those adjusting their lives for more concrete solutions to the economic crisis were the increasing ranks of unemployed, the victims of epidemic layoffs and plant shutdowns. Trudeau dismissed a renewed sense of togetherness, but across the country readings grew about the government's way right to stay in office. In Ottawa, concerned parliamentarians of all shades lined up to enjoy and divide resumption of Parliament this week. Last New Democratic MP Lorne Nyström, who returned to the capital from his Saskatchewan riding. "People are saying we all have a lack of vision of where we want to take the country. They are collectively frustrated with the whole lot of us."

Few Canadians were more conscious of the collective angst than Senator Keith Dwyer, the Liberals' backbone. Heavily who devised the idea of the TV mini-series. With fears mounting that the four-month-old *Stas-and-Pro* restaurant program had run out of steam, Dwyer pushed Trudeau into the limelight, to push Phase II of the plan. But the prime minister's trilogy was only part of Dwyer's original plans for promoting the package. The publicity-conscious senator hoped to enlist the Consumers' Association of Canada to help the government show that Ottawa was

serious in its war against rising prices. That scheme failed, when the CAC indicated that it was more interested in exposing examples of price gouging than in securing public attention on restricted prices. After postponing that plan Dwyer decided to back on a personal appeal from the prime minister, in the view of his previous and more celebrated televised intervention on national affairs.

But Trudeau's charismatic courage has been divided since his years in office—particularly after his one-finger salute during his western tour this

summer. Still, the prime minister apparently welcomed the plan. According to Liberal insiders, Trudeau has become gripped by the notion that, as Canada's leader, he can still rally the national will with verbal prowess and determination. Still Dwyer: "If you are to shake us as economic recovery—and I guess it applies equally to a political recovery—you lead with your strength. I have always wanted him to talk directly to the people."

The question was who headed or grouped—the message? Compared with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has

used TV effectively to sell his policies, Trudeau's messages seemed to do little more than convince the country that, belatedly, his mind was on economic matters.

**Nonetheless:** Further evidence of his growing interest came early last week when he spent more than an hour with 50 high-powered U.S. businessmen who came to Ottawa for free-lunching discussions with senior ministers and members. Although the seminar was hosted by the independent Nagas Institute think tank, Trudeau turned up because he wanted to ease cross-border tensions. To that end, he politely explained the ways in which Canada is different from the United States—its regionalism, its powerful provincial governments and its foreign-dominated economy. Adopting a conciliatory tone, he assured the Americans that he has never been an advocate of unabated economic nationalism. (Concededly,

many businessmen welcomed last week's announcement that Marshall (Mickey) Cohen, a taxation lawyer, will be the new deputy minister of finance. His replacement, Bill Stewart, who requested a move from the economic belt seat.)

While Trudeau's personal touch bypassed the corporate moguls, his broadcast assistants opened on an ominous note. In the first of three addresses, all of which were filmed in his office on the prime minister's 63rd birthday last Monday (page 38), Trudeau warned: "I want say as all Canadians that a difficult winter lies ahead. I wish I could tell you otherwise. But reality is there for all of us to see. I believe, however, that it can also be a decisive winter for our society and for our country." Admitting that there were no quick or easy solutions—but discounting the reinstatement of wage and price controls—he then pointed out that inflation was easing and interest rates were dropping. "Here-

we are, all in the same boat, and we are all beginning to pull in the same direction and, suddenly, we know that we are all pulling in the same direction," the prime minister declared. Anguished waving against the tide of Trudeau's hopes, however, were the federal opposition party leaders, Joe Clark and Ed Broadbent. Although both leaders will see their own statements on CBC-TV and radio time is expected in the next few weeks, NDP chief Broadbent asked the PM's broadcast to be "three-part form."

It is too early to say whether Dwyer's Madison Avenue techniques and the prime minister's pitch will work to ease the national mood of despair and discontent. But the program does not look good. Last week Statistics Canada put a few more brushstrokes on an already dismal economic portrait. Homeless demand for products continued to double by two per cent, Statistics Canada reported. At the same time, the manufacturing, mining and forestry industries have slashed plans this year for capital investment, and Canadian-owned manufacturing firms, which originally planned to increase investment by 25 per cent, have instead reduced spending by seven per cent.

In some circles, disfavor runs so deep it has provoked some inventive perceptions and some ironic toasts. Flamingo Peter Pookington, owner of the Edmonton Oilers hockey team, is so disgruntled that he has taken a run at the leadership of the Conservative party. Although Pookington's well-known grandstanding and his lack of political experience may let him up, the 40-year-old millionaire recently among with a \$100,000 cross-country ad campaign to force Tories that he is "better prepared than any politician in the country today" (page 21).

**Backbone:** In parts of the country many Canadians thought the news already ahead of Pookington and the politicians in their frustration with current policies. In Sydney, N.S., businessman Black Reed opened: "Trudeau says we have to tighten our belts. My God, I have tightened my belt so much I have a ring around my neckties." Added Lloyd Larson, president of Mohawk Lumber in Vanderhoof, B.C.: "It's up to the people now. Trudeau is not saying anything. He hasn't said before—he hasn't got any ideas. It's up to the people."

The anti-government outcry reached its apex when Tony Leader Clark confessed last week that he is now prepared to undertake the rare tactic of trying to topple a majority government before its term is up. Still Clark: "We are going to do everything we can [to

Trudeau's April 11 opening address: a electronic average from out of apoc



## Warts and all but the squint

The production had more in common with a spring break movie than a slick Hollywood show. But, if the medium is the message, then Pierre Trudeau's low-budget mini-series, at least, is in line with one of his many messages to the Canadian people: keep things down.

Shot on location in a corner of his office on the third floor of the House of Commons, the two days of filming cost about \$15,000. Makeup was sparingly used, the single props were the rose in Trudeau's lapel and a glass of water from which he sipped self-consciously. In what looked like a Steve Goldstein invention, the 36-mm film camera was kept from jiggling by a plastic water bag.

The intimate production crew, the husband and wife of Robert and V. Oscar from Toronto, stood by for two days while Trudeau taped three French and three English versions of the set-piece addresses. V's old-tarian pench was thrown in to add the sound of shivering film reels.

Although Trudeau's brow at times glinted authoritatively with sweat and the dark circles under his eyes looked troubled times for the millions of Canadians who were glued to their sets, there were only two mistakes in smooth over the rough edges. The only consequence to Trudeau's snooty was the use of 36-mm film rather than videotape. Still, there were no complaints from Pierre Trudeau. Said Crass: "He wanted to appear weary and old." He even reached at one point.

While Crass could justifiably have been hired on the merits of bringing the government project in on budget, there were other reasons for his selection. He has worked for the Liberals before, disseminating one of Lester Pearson's election campaigns. Although the broadcasts contained little that demanded outright confidentiality, according to one Trudeau spokesman, "The potential for leaks was greater with the CBC than with a small independent producer."

The total filming time was 30 minutes—interrupted mainly by Trudeau's neural duties and his change into three different suits. Although a camera operator containing Trudeau's script

## COVER

accomplish that because I think it is such a dangerous government for the country." Although Clark withheld a formal reaction to the mini-series, he justified his usual parliamentary game plan with the argument that the Trudeau government has "lost the moral authority to lead the country." A senior Clark aide suggested that the Tories have the right to pursue the Liberals because the polls indicate that Clark would easily win an election now. The Liberals still have a legal right to govern, the aide concedes, but their continued rule cannot be justified on legal grounds alone.

That reasoning deeply disturbs some of the country's most respected political thinkers. "I'm sorry, but we don't run this government by Gallup poll," snapped political science professor Ronald March of McMaster University in Hamilton. "They are punishing a form

can tackle the pressing problems of job creation and relief for those who have run out of unemployment insurance benefits, they will have to clear away a large backlog of leftover legislation, some of which originated with last November's budget. A new session—with a fresh agenda—cannot get under way for at least a month.

Against that backdrop of stale legislation, the cabinet is grappling with immediate and sporting problems. Pressure from the media's 1.4 million unemployed is mounting. About 50,000 people a month are exhausting their unemployment insurance benefits. That forces them onto the already overcrowded welfare rolls of social assistance across the country. For his part, Employment Minister Lloyd Axworthy is working on a scheme to extend unemployment benefits. He has apparently devised a formula that would offer the most generous extension to areas in which the job crisis is most severe. He is

penions. But party strategists and Liberal MP-turned-Labour's suggestion as the grounds that it was political suicide. As a result, the cabinet faces a dilemma: how to help the jobless and keep some oilfields in its largest deficit-lindering may that a merged Lab-Lib is now on the verge of letting the deficit increase.

If life around the cabinet table is strained, life in the Liberal party is even more disquieting. A contest for the party presidency between incumbent Norman Macdonald, a 55-year-old finance company executive, and Louis Compagnon, a 58-year-old former cabinet minister, has erupted into a groove of the eventual leadership struggle to succeed Trudeau (page 32). Meanwhile, at next week's Liberal party general meeting, some 3,500 delegates will be asked to debate two amendments to the party constitution, which, in effect, would end the current leadership of G. Donald O'Brien. Paul says that the party should be given a chance to decide if it wants a leadership convention now. O'Brien delegate Al Barshil has suggested that there should be a leadership election every two years, instead of once between elections. Top Liberal officials do not take the proposals particularly seriously but they will push the leadership question out of the corridors and back onto the convention floor.

Meanwhile, while the Liberals confront their divisions, both opposition parties have their own divisions. The impending demoralization over Clark's leadership of the Conservative party still threatens to undermine his performance. Clark's future will only be settled when delegates are asked if they want a leadership convention at the party's general meeting in Winnipeg in January. With just 39 members in the 382-seat House of Commons, the New Democratic Party's internal troubles also get to the heart of the matter. The week from that party joined the public display of interminable bitterness. The NDP's problems crystallized around the apparently routine selection of a new national secretary, the party's top executive.

The 51-year-old federal MP's name was split over the two leading candidates. The impasse was resolved only after western favorite and party veteran Cliff Scottie withdrew from the race, leaving the job to Toronto bad-news attorney Gerry Caplan. The split mirrored the split in the ranks of the NDP's 1984 campaign from a battle that began two years ago after leader Ed Broadbent supported the Liberals on the Constitution issue, despite opposition from the party's powerful western wing.

The Liberal wing was restricted to internal party politics. It also erupted in a heated exchange of letters between CBC President Peter Janusz and struc-

## Body checking Big Brother

The message has become almost a slogan. In speeches given across the country, from Edmonton to Vancouver, Peter Pocklington is urging Canadians to help him "Make Canada Great Again." The usual response from his audience is a standing ovation. The reaction of the national Conservative establishment, however, is more cautious. Pocklington is determined to become the next Tony Blair minister, and his national guest is gaining momentum.

Pocklington—best known for his membership of the National Hockey League's Edmonton Oilers—announced in mid-July that he planned a nationwide campaign to expose the "ineptness and drift" of the federal Liberals and refuel his gospel of unfettered free enterprise. At the same, he ranted in the public square. But now more and more are watching him with a mixture

Pocklington is unimpressed. Leading through the stock of industry letters that he receives daily, he claims that he is ahead of the traditional parties in understanding the desires of non-unionized Canadians. "The vast majority are fed up and want a change," says Pocklington. "They are looking for someone with balls who will stand up and speak out." He believes that his solution strikes a responsive chord. He wants to sell all Crown corporations, including Air Canada and the CRTC, set a flat tax rate of 28 per cent, reduce the number of federal departments to 10, and leave government to provide only essential services and care for the chronically needy. To the charge that simple solutions are often complicated by reality, Pocklington replies, "We see the most beautiful things in life are simple, things that are cherished and complicated have no beauty."



Peter Pocklington in Winnipeg: a cross-country odyssey against socialism

of fascinated amusement and rapid antipathy. Declares Pocklington, "1984 is not that far off. We have a choice, then, between more of Big Brother and a return to training our own boys again."

The 41-year-old entrepreneur's down-to-earth approach has earned him shrewd criticism as well as support. Toronto's Globe and Mail, a flagship of conservatism, recently offered that Pocklington should secure a seat in Parliament before pursuing his bid for office in January. And, Roy Parks, the spokesman for the Alberta Conservative establishment, commented "He leaves the impression that tactics best suited to selling cars can be applied to winning leadership of a national party." But a few Liberal critics not daunted by the real world, whose there is no substitute for gutful clanking up the political ladder to the top."

Pocklington knows he will be taken seriously because he is a highly ambitious man that he preaches. Starting 35 years ago with the power of positive thinking, he now runs Pocklington Financial Corp. Ltd., which employs 4,000 people and has annual revenues of \$1 billion. He says that he will end his current series of speaking engagements before Christmas. Then he plans to start the outcome of a leadership vote in the national Progressive Conservative convention in January. And, while he does not often publicly state that he is campaigning for Joe Clark's job, he acknowledges that, should the convention make clear that the Opposition party has lost confidence in its leader, he is quite prepared to step into the breach. Says Pocklington, with the force of a full hammering a desk: "I want to win."

—GORDON LANGE in Edmonton



Former Liberal cabinet minister Donald Macdonald and Trudeau are looking up

of intercession—it is sloppy and misleading and confusing to the public. It is very dangerous and it's irresponsible. Governments do not govern on moral authority, but legal, constitutional authority." John Stewart, a St. Francis Xavier University political scientist and former Liberal MP, said Clark's win for the government's removal is a time-honored opposition tactic. "It's her ball for an opposition to say that there should be an election, but it's also fair ball for the government to say that it was elected for a four- or five-year term to deal with whatever issues come up," he said. "But how do you measure moral authority? What counts is ballots, not polls."

The resumption of the 32nd Parliament this week—which has already lasted a record 386 days—is unlikely to soothe the chaos. Before this

also trying with a plan to find some job creation measures by boosting the unemployment insurance premiums paid by working Canadians and their employers.

Scolded by the government also has to tackle the difficult problem of staying for the plan. Earlier this month, cabinet's powerful inner circle, known as the priorities and planning committee, resolved to trim existing programs, such as the Canadian Home Insulation Program, in aid of new job creation. Members of the committee agreed that the deficit—now estimated at between \$25 billion and \$35 billion—would not be allowed to increase. Rather than allowing the federal debt to rise, Finance Minister Marc Lalonde suggested that money could be raised by ending the universal access of Canadians to family allowance benefits and old age

goal for the two opposition parties. Both Clark and Broadbent insisted that Jannas, a centrist Liberal candidate, should not have allowed the prime minister three nights' access to the airwaves. And they demanded Jannas's resignation. The battle was actually welcomed by Liberal strategists. They knew that Trudeau's motherhood-and-apple-pie lectures sustained nothing that the opposition could possibly denounce.

Trudeau may be forced out of his statesmanlike role this week as the summer may end-and-threat-of-parliamentary debate. Both opposition house leaders are predicting a fruitless, difficult session. "I can't see them being terribly co-operative," said the NDP's Ian Stewart of the Conservative and Liberal colleagues Terry House Leader Erik

## A rancorous party split

**D**espite Prime Minister Trudeau's plea for Canadian harmony, the two major camps in his Liberal party are locked in an unusually nasty public battle over the party presidency. On one side is the incumbent, Norman MacLeod, a down-to-earth house company executive who is widely acknowledged to be a supporter of former finance minister John Turner's leadership ambitions. In the other corner is the flashy challenger, Iona Campagnolo, a no-nonsense former cabinet minister backed by Trudeau forces who want almost anyone except Turner for leader. The presidential vote takes place at a party general meeting next week. But the trail of leaked memos and whispered charges has become the opening salvo in a far larger game: the

hinted that they could easily nudge Campagnolo out of the race. Then, early last month, Davey abruptly dangled a Senate seat in front of MacLeod if he would agree to bow out of the presidential race. MacLeod, hurt and angry, reportedly confronted Trudeau with these plays. Trudeau did not know about Davey's machinations. But the prime minister coldly told MacLeod, "four consideration for a Senate seat does not depend on whether or not you run."

The infighting escalated this month when a Liberal insider leaked a memo to the *Toronto Star* that revealed that the Gossie-Davey team had planned policy and strategy meetings behind the backs of the pro-Turner camp. Among those invited to the sessions were Turner's lawyer Kathy Robinson, a key ad-



Liberal party presidential hopefuls Campagnolo and MacLeod. Bickering, leaked memos and a shot at the brass ring.

Nel'ney was equally pessimistic: "Given the minority of a pretty damned arrogant government, it's difficult to see how this session could be different from the last one," he said. Stetten acknowledged that voters would probably like to see more continuity and co-operation in the Commons. But he said his party will not alter its conduct until the Liberals promise to change their approach to the economy.

But, for the next couple of weeks at least, most attention is likely to be focused not on Parliament but on the country's TV screens. There, Clark and Broadbent will pit their communication skills and personal appeal against Trudeau's when they deliver their replies in the mini-series soap. Stay tuned.

**With John May in Ottawa, Diane Lawrence in Vancouver, Gordon Leung in Calgary and Michael Chabon in Halifax.**

battle to replace Trudeau as leader.

The first inklings of the split emerged last spring when the Trudeau camp decided to oust MacLeod. With Trudeau unlikely to run again, party strategists Senaio, Keith Davey and Jim Coates, Trudeau's former personal secretary, began setting around for an alternative. When Campagnolo sent out tentative feelers about running for the post-design, Davey and Coates reacted to her candidacy as a heaven-sent opportunity. If Campagnolo faces well as president, she has a chance to position herself for a leadership run. And even if her chances are slim, as a woman and a writer she could drain vital delegate votes away from Turner.

The hard feelings began when the pro-Trudeau team decided to oust MacLeod out of its screening. Both Coates and Davey told him last spring that they were backing him. They further

ruled to a possible leadership contender, and former finance minister Donald Macdonald. The excluded Liberals—including MacLeod, who first learned of the scheme from *Star* columnist Rick and Gwen—were Turner backers.

Although the support of the Gossie-Davey team could repel some of Campagnolo's backers, it now appears that she will cut away with the peace-loving next month. Quebec strongman, Finance Minister Marc Lalonde, has thrown his previous's designation behind her. Davey supporters have fueled the anti-MacLeod sentiment by casting private aspersions on the executive's ability to raise funds. No matter who wins the presidency, however, the party will not easily digest the current cloud of suspicion and rancor—at all. Trudeau finally does step down and the brawl comes out of the back rooms.

—MARY JAMMAN IN OTTAWA

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Devin, after meeting, now after dollars instead of dollars

SASKATCHEWAN

## The new opening for business

Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine was still guarding the competitive till last week, providing a return to the basic principles of private enterprise, unspecified tax cuts and a streamlining of environmental regulations as part of a bid to become a business ally rather than an adversary. It was about as if Devine were still on the stump, instead of premier of a six-month-old government still savoring its stunning victory over the former NDP government of Allan Rock.

The event that provided the reaper of Devine's election campaign was an irresistible one—a gift-wrapped gathering of more than 600 business leaders from Canada, the United States and abroad. The audience was drawn together, at \$25 per person, by a Financial Post organized conference, appropriately titled Saskatchewan: Open for Business. The premier was cast as a clean-up hitter, following two days of free enterprise platitudes by a series of government and financial executives. But, rather than mouthing—as expected—a detailed industrial strategy for the province, including selective tax cuts, business incentives and regulatory reform, Devine stuck to his proven political conviction that form is the better part of substance. Believing that investment dollars can be attracted by the same patch that wins votes, he gave the businessmen a 40-minute rebuke of election rhetoric, sprinkled liberally with economic glad tidings. Proclaimed Devine, "Despite Canada being in a recession, Saskatchewan has decided not to participate."

The premier did announce plans to

open foreign trade offices abroad. Royce and Miss Minister Colin Thatcher announced their future expansion in the province's massive potato operations will be achieved by private enterprise, and not by the Crown-owned Potash Corporation—which already controls 62 per cent of the market. Also suspended was a requirement that private mining companies offer an interest in all new mines to the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (STM), it was little more than fanfare. Conceded Finance Minister Robert Andrew, "This is the game—what these people want are details." He indicated that more serious talks were taking place in private.

Still, a change in the business climate may not be enough to attract investors. Some of the businessmen openly wondered how long the sun can be kept at bay in a province that has been under social-democratic rule for 31 of the past 38 years. "It is a factor that cannot be ignored," confessed Donald Leno, vice-president of Goldman Sachs and Co., a New York investment banker.

There was also a conviction that a political change in Ottawa would help attract new investment. "In a word, you could describe all this as opaque," said John Somers, vice-president of Saskatchewan's Kihuna Ltd., an engineering firm. "But, to be frank, I wish we were hearing the same thing out of Ottawa." Still, Devine refused to let his optimism ebb and he pointed out that before the conference closed one company announced that it was opening a Saskatchewan office—a business of the Financial Post in Regina.

—DALE BAKER in Regina.

VANCOUVER

## Ducking a controversy


Duck hunters along the Fraser River are finding it difficult to shoot down Sunday dinner this year. The mallards and phalaropes flying over the marshlands of Richmond, a suburb of Vancouver, have a new protector. Back weekend along the highway, among opened on Oct. 8, Peter Hamilton has been using an air horn to frighten the ducks away from the waiting guns. The score so far is heavily in favor of the ducks—and Hamilton—over the hunters.

Hamilton, a director of LifeForce, a modest-sized environmental rights society, has not had as easy task. In mid-October someone tried to persuade him to take his concerns elsewhere by firing a shotgun blast into the water, 50 m in front of the canoe that he uses to patrol the hunting area. It did not work. Hamilton, his white flannel shirt and air horn were back on the marshlands the next day despite shouted threats that the next shot would be into the boat.

The struggle between hunters, who have each paid \$30 to tag their limit of eight ducks a day, and LifeForce members is taking place in an area south of the Fraser River's middle arm, within sound of the gun landing at Vancouver International Airport. It is a region that hunters helped preserve from development but now have to share with joggers, rollers and people walking their dogs along the shore bordering the marshes. New townhomes have sprung up nearby. And, earlier this year, the Richmond council banned hunting in the area—then backed down in the face of angry protests from hunters led by the local red and gun club.

But, Wilson, regional conservation officer, said he has been stunned by the controversy surrounding the hunters. "I have never seen anything like it in 32 years," Wilson declared. He is going to be in line for future negotiations between Hamilton's air horn and the hunters' duck calls and he has warned that any violation of the peace laws will lead to charges being laid. "The hunters have a right to be there," said Hamilton, for his part, planned to bring two air horns for his next appearance as the marshes after mechanical problems with the single horn he used to carry led to an awkward duck being shot. "I have thought while I'm out there that this is how people get shot," he said. "That is not very pleasant to think about, but if this gets the ducks off the fire, it will have been worth it."


—MALCOLM GRAY in Vancouver



# BITS & BITES


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Reagan campaigns with Nevada Senator Pat LaRocca; the election will serve as a major test for Republican economic policy

## WORLD

# Reaganomics' bottom line

By Michael Posner

**I**nflation cut was credits to boost farm exports, in Nebraska it has to promote conversion of surplus grain to alcohol. There have been regular radio broadcasts, a prime-time address and, via satellite, simultaneous fund-raising appearances for 16 Republican congressional supporters. For a president not facing re-election, Ronald Reagan has been remarkably busy. The sudden activity and the spate of measures to boost depressed industries is hardly accidental. With unemployment topping 11.3 million, Reagan remains the Republican party's last, if not sole, defense against the strong Democratic offensive in this year's mid-term elections.

In the run-up to voting on Nov. 2, the nation's jobless rate—the worst since the Great Depression—is an issue that links voters from Sacramento, Calif., to Knoxville, Mo. For the White House, the stakes are very high, with Republican control of the Senate and the crucial Reagan coalition with conservatives

Democrats in the House of Representatives at risk. And, although the administration rejects the notion, the election is a referendum on Reaganomics—and the results will reveal how many Americans still believe the Reagan program can construct a healthier economy. Thirty-three Senate seats are being contested; of those only 13 are now held by Republicans, and most by members of the party's liberal wing. As a result, the chances of the Democrats winning the few states needed to retake control seem remote.

That is not the case with the House of Representatives. Six weeks ago many political observers expected the Democrats to reap the full harvest of disaffection with Reaganomics. A 40-seat gain was widely predicted. Since then, however, the prime rate has plunged, Wall Street has soared, and inflation has remained in check.

New strategists for both parties predict that the Republicans will not lose more than 50 seats in the House and economically as few as 10. That verdict would be less a ratification of Reagan-

omics than a reprieve but it would allow the White House to pursue its present course largely unchanged. However, the bottom line, as Republican Senator Orrin Hatch (Utah) noted, is whether or not Americans will stick with Reaganomics or opt for a midcourse correction. For Hatch, "the choice is simple." But for millions of other Americans, it will be an agonizing decision. The campaign in some key states:

## New York

Listening to the rhetoric, it would be easy to conclude that two politicians who are not running for governor in New York are most important: the candidates themselves. The names most frequently heard are those of outgoing Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey and Republican Reagan. The Democrats' choice as Carey's successor, Lt. Gov. Mario Cuomo, denounces Reagan for everything from his economic theories to his Middle East policy. "No program is the greatest menace to Israel since the Arabs were invaded," Cuomo recently

told a predominantly Jewish crowd in Brooklyn. For his part, Republican Lewis LaRocca unites his gaze on Carey's whirling social life and allegedly reckless public spending. "It's the Carey-Cuomo crowd that has set the budget out of control," he declares.

Cuomo, 50, is meeting that charge head on. He is launching his campaign on the traditional theme of the Democratic left—a platform that belied our first starring primary victory last month over New York City's Mayor Ed Koch. He lays particular stress on high government spending for social programs, ranging from welfare to job retraining. LaRocca, in contrast, firmly supports voluntary school prayer, the reinduction of the draft penalty and a phased 40-hour week in income tax.

Pollsters, still smarting from their own humiliation in the Democratic primary—some predicted a Koch victory by as much as 18 per cent—are bedding their bets in a very close race. But, with unemployment high and little sign of any improvement, Reagan may prove to be a more leading target than Cuomo. *Nov. 2*

## California

This is Reagan country. It was the president's home for 25 years, and he was governor from 1967 to 1975. But this time around, three popular Democratic candidates are threatening to pry wide open the 600's grip on the state, and that has Reagan worried. Admits Vice-President George Bush: "California's elections are being in front waters of the political radar screen at the White House."

For one thing, the president does not want Los Angeles' black mayor, Tom Bradley, running the nation's most populous state. For another, he does not want gadfly Gov. Jerry Brown in the U.S. Senate, a position he held in 1976. Presidential race Los Angeles' all-time Reagan won reformed radical Tom Hayden representing the 4th Assembly District in the state legislature. That state encompasses Pacific Palisades, the Kennelwood neighborhood. "If the president retires in 1984, he could lose the galling prospect of being represented in Sacramento by a former member of the Chicago Eight."

The battle is an expensive one. Furthermore, the candidates are spending several million dollars on television advertising, including a staggering \$10 million by Brown and his Republican opponent, San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson. Brown has tried to shed the "Governor from hell" reputation that he earned from his economic policies and ideology. But his political one-upmanship, including a transparent election play on limiting taxation, has alienated many voters. By contrast, Wilson seems re-

lent on boring the electorate with invective—among them a plan for the election of members of the U.S. Supreme Court. The polls put his rivals neck and neck, perhaps reflecting voters' lack of appetite for the choice before them.

The race for governor, however, is close-cut. Former poleman Bradley and Republican rival George (Duke) Deukmejian have spent \$5 million in order to keep their rivalries to "put California back to work" and stop rising crime. But Deukmejian was forced recently to jettison his campaign manager after he told protesters that Deukmejian would cash in on "a hidden anti-black vote." With Bradley leading by seven per cent, moreover, there is little sign that that vote will ever materialize. Clearly, the Democrats' stock is rising, with consequences that the Republicans—and Reagan—are loath to acknowledge.

## Wyoming

"It's opening day of the elk season," drawled Senator Malcolm Wallop to reporters recently. "And that's very tough to turn down." But turn it down Wallop did—the Yale-educated Big Horn rancher is locked in a tight race with Cheyenne attorney Rodger McDaniel, a young (34), articulate Democrat making

## California's Brown catch a moonbeam

California's Brown catch a moonbeam

August Moffett, Worker's tactics are to divert attention from the administration budget cuts by presenting his personal appeal. "It all relates to Lowell Weicker, the underdog, struggling for constitutional values and individual liberties," he says. "It's not any specific issue, it's the man." But his strongest card may be voters' doubts about Moffett's advocacy of a nuclear freeze. Connecticut depends heavily on defense contracts for jobs—nuclear submarines are built at General Dynamics' Electric Boat Division at Groton—and Weicker aides are suggesting that Moffett's stance has frightened off orders.

So far Weicker's tactics seem to be working—hardly. The polls are inconclusive, but not because Moffett, the other giving Weicker a big lead. But D'Amato could upset all the calculations. Weicker has proven to be such a thorn in the administration's side that the

his first bid for fiscal office. McDaniel has accused Wallop of being out of touch with Wyomingites—the charge Wallop himself successfully used as a sword against McDaniel's vice-governor McGee. And, where Wallop was once highly praised by the environmental lobby, he is now listed among the Senate's "dirty five." Wallop's voting record on social security and tax breaks for conservation have also made him undesirable. What is more, only two other members took more money in campaign contributions from big oil interests. Says McDaniel, cuttingly: "He earned every nickel."

But Wallop, who won by 14,000 votes in 1976, still draws solid support from this underdogged (less than 500,000) state's chief power lines: ranchers and the Union Pacific Railroad. Wyoming itself is largely Republican, resentful of federal intrusion and, despite five per cent unemployment—a state scandal—still sympathetic to Reaganomics. Says Bert King, the former commissioner of public lands and farm lands: "The president should be given a chance to correct what has taken 30 years to screw up." Wallop will probably still be around after November to help in that endeavor.

## Connecticut

Senator Lowell Weicker is distinctly uncomfortable as he enters Connecticut in his second campaign. The six-foot-five-inch Republican, an unmistakable figure in his Palm Beach pants, is trying to fend off challenges from both right and left. The main opposition comes from 30-year old Democratic Congressman Ted D'Amato. But Weicker also has to stave off the attempts of 30-year-old Hartford attorney Lucien D'Amato to win away non-conservative Republicans who heartily dislike Weicker's liberalism on such issues as abortion, rape and busing.

August Moffett, Worker's tactics are to divert attention from the administration budget cuts by presenting his personal appeal. "It all relates to Lowell Weicker, the underdog, struggling for constitutional values and individual liberties," he says. "It's not any specific issue, it's the man." But his strongest card may be voters' doubts about Moffett's advocacy of a nuclear freeze. Connecticut depends heavily on defense contracts for jobs—nuclear submarines are built at General Dynamics' Electric Boat Division at Groton—and Weicker aides are suggesting that Moffett's stance has frightened off orders.

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Lowell Weicker, Connecticut's Republican senator, is being challenged by Ted D'Amato, Democrat.

state's Republican establishment tried to dump him in favor of Prescott Bush, older brother of Vice-President George Bush, at the party's local convention in July. Wheeler (married Bush, but Dilemma might appear away just enough neo-conservative vote to let Moffett in.

#### Nevada

Senatorman Howard Cannon, 24 years in the Senate, is a savvy and tireless campaigner. He came from the belief to beat back Congressman James Saxton in the Democratic primary and should have little trouble with his Republican opponent in Nevada, Las Vegas businessman (and Herlt's Herlt) campaign has been equally mobile, achieving traditional door-to-door stumping for as intense bills of radio and TV commercials.

Late getting started, Herlt had had to spend two more fund-raising. Not only that, but, even his friends have let him down. A series of anti-Cannon commercials sponsored by the National Conservative Political Action Committee, known as Nitro-pick because of its acronym NCPAC, and featuring an empty Senate desk and a voice asking, "Where's Howard?" merely seemed to suggest that outsiders should not Nevada how to vote. Herlt had to ask NCPAC to stay out of the race.

That has not stopped Herlt's managers from sucking at Cannon's age and record. "The key issue," says Herlt's campaign manager Ken Bate, is that Cannon "no longer represents what the people are concerned about." Cannon supporters turn that argument on its ear. "The key issue is security in the nuclear sense," says David H. Dinsdale, Eisenberg, active in the League of Women Voters. "Cannon is on the key committee—armed services and commerce." He is also a Mormon in a heavily Jewish state, which should keep Herlt's dent Herlt's.

#### Virginia

Each morning since the start of his 31-week campaign, Republican hopeful Paul S. Trible Jr. is greeted by the sound of his own car. The car is a 1970 Ford, a 1970 Ford, a 1970 Ford. Until recently the music was an appropriate accompaniment. Trible seemed certain to sweep home ahead of his Democratic rival. But now the three-term congressman is flapping his wings to escape the Senate seat recently held by Sen. J. Byrd Jr., a conservative southern Democrat-turned-independent.

For nearly 20 years Republicans for or have been inspiring in Virginia, once a solid southern Democratic seat. And Trible, an architect, became 25-year-old congressman, seemed a likely beneficiary of that trend. Although Byrd refused to endorse him, President

Reagan associated him to Byrd's "philosophical bent." What is more, Trible could draw on a \$1.7-million campaign chest, double the size of his 25-year-old Democratic rival, Richard Davis, a millionaire businessman, whose approach is so relaxed that he has even said he is not certain he wants to go to Capitol Hill.

However, Davis may succeed in spite of himself. Earlier this month, as high unemployment and the deepening recession around voter antagonism at Trible's expensive campaign, Reagan flew to the state capital of Richmond to lend his support. But the presidential



Virginia's Trible, supported from Fairfax, built barely helped. A poll, issued afterward, showed the two aspirants running neck and neck. As the pace quickened, Trible drew some strength from the support of Jerry Falwell, head of the Moral Majority movement. But it seemed that, like any Olympic runner, he might see more than spiritual support to stay the pace.

#### Utah

The Senate race in this state may be the liveliest of all. Republican Orrin Hatch is a formidable incumbent—a great Reagan conservative in the state that awarded the president his largest plurality in 1980 (75 per cent). Hatch himself was a national reputation as chairman of the powerful Labor Committee. Well funded and well liked (350,000 volunteers statewide), the Hatch organization has charmed out scores of pro-

national Senators and made thousands of phone calls to undecided voters. And, although unemployment is high by Utah standards, at 8.7 per cent it is still well below the national average of 10.4 per cent. If Senator Reagan's plan for patience finds any sympathy next week, it will be in Utah.

Acutely aware of Reagan's local popularity, Democratic challenger Ted Wilson must prove attacks on Reaganism with his own merits. As a result, he doesn't want to change the basic elements: "I defend, Wilson, the mayor of Salt Lake City, a conservative enough to be a Republican in almost any other state. Campaigning with some Robert Redford at his side, Wilson has made his greatest headway slanting Hatch's tendency to ignore state issues. Hatch's rejoinder: "Anybody who thinks he can go to Washington and only represent Utah isn't going to be much of a senator." A monolith for the state, Utah pits Wilson's "moderate the course" against Hatch's "stay the course." The state is likely to stay with Hatch.

#### Minnesota

At first glance there seems little that can get in the way of Democratic Mark Dayton's march to a seat in the Senate. But the Dayton-Hudson Corporation department store fortune, he has been campaigning for almost two years, spending \$6 million (most of it his own money) and visiting every town and village in a state with impeccable Democratic credentials. Home of Robert Humphrey and Walter Mondale, Minnesota hands Senate seats to Democrats as a birthright.

But there are problems in the Dayton campaign. Gas control advocates were disappointed that Dayton gave two lobbyists to Washington to win the National Rifle Association's a rating. Although proposals for greater tax reform have been in his blue-black campaign, Dayton's spending spree—he was the largest single advertiser on one TV station—has alienated voters. Moreover, in the incumbent David Durenberger, Dayton faces a moderate Republican who could succeed.

As elsewhere, the central issue is jobs. Commodity prices are depressed, and unemployment on the Iron Range is at record levels. Traditionally, there is a strong correlation between the price of corn and soybeans and the voting record, the lower the price, the more Democrats entering the polling booths. But, says Minneapolis AD Mark Kaghan, "That's interfered with by the Dayton wealth factor. It's an issue. I don't know if it will cut either."

Dick Wilson, leader in Washington, D.C. Christian in New York and correspondent reports.



De Lorenza with wife, Chris, in a car in the rough terrain of a vehicle.

#### THE UNITED STATES

## The trip to Terminal Island

NO ONE can accuse John Zachary De Lorenza of not trying. Ever since his Beloit auto plant passed into the hands of the receivers last February, the automotive wonder of Detroit has been scrambling to raise enough cash to keep his gall-wanged sports cars rolling off the assembly line. Last week, in his desperate need for money, he overruled his grasp and found himself in the hands of a brace of agents from the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration and the FBI.

The charges against him are grave. The feds claim that De Lorenza was the broker behind a scheme to smuggle 100 kg of Colombian cocaine, worth more than \$84 million on the street, into the United States. Handcuffed and whisked, De Lorenza was released and held in \$5-million bail.

The arrest, which followed by hours the news that British insurers had finally decided to liquidate the Beloit operation, dealt a heavy blow to De Lorenza's economy. Charges of "enrichment" on the part of House Minority Margaret Thatcher's government in arresting De Lorenza's venture rang in the House of Commons.

The episode was a dramatic setback for one of the most flamboyant executives in U.S. automotive history. The son of an auto family tycoon, De Lorenza came through the engineering ranks at several firms to General Motors' highest echelons and made his reputation by achieving striking bottom-line results as the boss of GM's Pontiac and

Chevrolet divisions. However, his meteoric rise and '80s style suit both an edge in GM's staff executive suite. Typically dressed in turtlenecks, long-haired and sideburned, De Lorenza stood out against GM's grey phalanx of three-piece-suited executives men like Mike Jagger at an undertaker's convention.

Once divorced, he toiled around in flashy sports cars, acquiring such women as Rachel Welch and Cosmo Bergin while his colleagues stuck to their coats in Grease Pointe. In 1979, when his salary reached a phenomenal \$650,000 (\$1.8 a year), he abruptly quit to pursue his hobby: the first major step in the making of a major auto company from scratch in more than a generation.

Right years later, after ending the initial, substantial infusion of an external \$25M infusion in grants and loans from the British government, De Lorenza's stainless steel sports cars hit the market. Sales were brisk but they slowed quickly on rumors of mechanical troubles. Fears that the company might as broke down then still linger in a recession-stricken U.S. market. And when the British government, under heavy criticism, finally halted its handouts, the fate of De Lorenza Motors was all but sealed.

For De Lorenza, the prospect of failure must have been doubly galling. Something of a black sheep in his Detroit days, De Lorenza returned his colleagues' skepticism of his style with contempt for their competence. His autobiography, *On a Clear Day You Can*

See General Motors, painted a scathing portrait of Detroit's auto establishment. Tuesday, catching her car and in short-handled for corporate profits were among the charges leveled in the book. Later, the U.S. auto industry's debacle in the face of rising fuel costs and Japanese competition only deepened De Lorenza's scars. Keeping his dream alive, friends say, became his obsession.

As a result, De Lorenza sought ways to win his decade-long battle to prove Detroit wrong. Less than a day before he was arrested, he told an interviewer that the money needed was "in the bank" but its sources could not be disclosed until the transaction was completed. That transaction, U.S. authorities claim, had been under discussion for months between undercover federal agents and De Lorenza—all recorded as videotape in the deluxe hotel suite where the negotiations took place. However, despite what U.S. attorney James Walsh calls "laurel and olive," De Lorenza may yet wrangle free. Virtually every member of the alleged drug ring, except the indicted principals, was as agent. An entrapment defense just might work.

Meanwhile, the Beloit company's demise will only worsen problems in one of Britain's downbeat regions. Several associated suppliers are likely to be dragged down as well. Last week, as if De Lorenza workers angrily contemplated their return to the unemployment queues, witnesses counted the plant, estimating the value of the nearly 1,000 sports cars still in stock. The Lorenza brand's first factory yet another on-fire problem—rather than built. Until he succeeds he will remain in his approximately named federal prison: Terminal Island.

—LEONARD MICHAEL in New York



Gamayel meeting with UN Secretary-General Pérez de Cuellar, amid war alternatives

#### THE MIDDLE EAST

## An emerging prospect of peace

**T**he sleek, black limousines swept silently up the circular drive, and seven Arab dignitaries, led by Morocco's King Hassan, stepped out. Welcomed by President Ronald Reagan, they stood briefly—and stiffly—in the autumn chill for the cameras. Then they moved quickly into the west wing of the White House for long-awaited and potentially momentous talks. Officially, the Arabs—including the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia and the secretary-general of the Arab League—had come to discuss Washington on the results of September's Arab summit in Fez, Morocco. That historic convulse produced an eight-point peace proposal, which hinted obliquely at recognition of Israel and restated Arab demands for Palestinian statehood on the West Bank and Golan.

But the centerpiece of last week's discussions, and the focal point of a new diplomatic offensive, was the Reagan administration's recent Middle East peace initiative, which calls for a Palestinian homeland—but not a state—federated with Jordan. The White House someone did not erect any bridge to link the antithetical views of the Palestinian "future." None had been expected. But the war in Lebanon—and the demise of the PLO as a military factor—has dramatically rearranged the chessboard. The emerging alignment, says former secretary of state Henry Kissinger, offers the best opportunity for

peace in the past decade. With its military option foreclosed, the PLO appears to have only two remaining choices: negotiation or terrorism. Neither is attractive. A return to terror tactics would undermine the international goodwill that has developed for the Palestinian cause. Negotiations would require formal recognition of Israel, a recognition that various radical PLO factions bitterly oppose. Negotiations

**With its military option foreclosed, the PLO appears to have only two remaining choices—neither is attractive**

might also lead to a settlement similar to the one outlined by Reagan, something that Palestinian extremists are not prepared to accept.

Not in matters of feasible strategy. With each new Israeli settlement on the West Bank, more Palestinians will leave for Jordan or elsewhere, a trend leading inevitably to assimilation. In the end, Arafat's sole workable option is to join the peace process. As his recent rapprochement with Jordan suggests, he will likely do so through King Hussein. That would benefit both parties. Without Arafat's blessing, the Jordanian monarch is powerless to act. With it,

Hassan could quickly join an expanded set of talks about Palestinian autonomy.

The Reagan administration had hoped to persuade Arab moderation to use their influence to open the way for Jordan to join the autonomy talks. Instead, the Arab leaders apparently stated that only Yasser Arafat could give Hassan that mandate. As a result, the next major struggle will likely pit Arafat against hard-line rejectionists within the PLO on the issue of Jordan's involvement. And it will probably occur when the Palestine National Council meets within the next month. The administration also played hard last week to dissuade the new Lebanese president, Amal Gemayel, who was seeking billions in US economic and military aid, and an expanded role for the three-year peace-keeping force in his country. Although optimism has not entirely faded, the administration concedes that negotiations for removal of 70,000 Israeli, 20,000 Syrian and 10,000 PLO forces are difficult and complicated. Jerusalem wants the PLO to leave first, followed by simultaneous withdrawals by the Syrians and Israelis. Moslem leader Yassir Arafat's Minister Yitzhak Shalev told Secretary of State George Shultz last week that Israel wants some sort of security agreement with Gemayel to guarantee that southern Lebanon does not again become a launching pad for PLO rocket attacks—as Israel's northern border.

Gemayel, desperate for reconstruction funds, fears that such an agreement would damage his prestige in the Moslem world. But, even if he were willing to give Israel the guarantee it wants, the Lebanese army is incapable of honoring them. For that reason he requested an expansion of the multinational force from its current 3,400-man level to perhaps 50,000. The Lebanese leader also wants to give the finite responsibility for policing the whole of Lebanon after steps in Paris and Rome to make similar plans. Gemayel returned to Beirut declaring that his trip was a success. But U.S. Defense Secretary Charles Weinberger insisted that Washington is not contemplating any increase in the size of its contingent.

In the end it seemed likely that foreign forces will remain in Lebanon for some time. Still, Washington has stated the president's own prestige on the twin issues of restoring Lebanese sovereignty and establishing a wider framework for the autonomy talks. It is clearly too early to predict that Hassan's efforts will fail. The central parties are still digesting the results of the Lebanese war, and the diplomatic framework has really only begun.

—MICHAEL FORNER in Washington

## Bitter costs of reconstruction

**F**or all the optimism expressed during President Amal Gemayel's North American and European travels last week, Lebanon's problems remain monumental. The mood of the majority of its people is downbeat. One of the most complex and intractable issues is reconstruction. For all the millions of dollars of aid already pledged to rebuild the country as the Switzerland of the Middle East, it is becoming clear that the task is being tackled in a highly selective manner, favoring the business community over the poor and homeless victims of war.

Foreign businessmen are flooding Beirut, competing for quick deals. The price of real estate, even damaged sites, is soaring. The Lebanese pound has increased in value by 15 per cent against the U.S. dollar in less than a month. The flood of investors is so buoyant that the British Bank of the Middle East, one of what the Guinness Book of World Records claims is the biggest list in history—no more of \$10 million—plans to reopen the branch that was gutted after the robbery seven years ago.

But on the capital's southern sub-



Rebuilding Beirut: highly selective aid

skirts, Ahmad Sijani and his children, ranging in age from 15 months to 15 years, are living in a one-room shack, behind a pile of rubble that once was their home and his garage workshop. The building was used by Lebanese army soldiers two weeks ago, without warning and despite a three-hour fight by Sijani's children, who formed a ho-

ried barricade to prevent demolition.

The government says the Sijani, as well as several thousand other squatters in the predominantly Moslem suburbs of Qana and Ras-el-Ah, must make way for new houses and businesses. Last week Moslem leaders' charges of sectarian persecution led to a temporary reprieve. But the order remains: the squatters must go—with no offer of alternative housing.

Beirut bankers admit that the poor have few options. The major foreign banks deal mainly with commercial transactions, and the lending rate at local banks averages between 15 and 18 per cent. There are no self-help programs to help them restart their lives. Instead, priorities set by the newly formed reconstruction and development council call for restoration first of the economic infrastructure: the ports, which brought in 46 per cent of government revenues in pre-civil war days. Beirut's central commercial quarter, destroyed in 1975-76, roads and communication services, tourist facilities (Jordan was one of Lebanon's four major foreign exchange earners), and massive gains for the army. But, there are few, if any, provisions for the small farmers and self-employed workers whose lives, now that the fighting has stopped, seem even more dismal than before.

—KEVIN WRIGHT in Beirut

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A British resident votes in Ulster elections: a renewal of support for republicanism

ULSTER

## The IRA scores a victory

London's South attempt in 16 years to return Ulster's destiny to its people last week opened a Pandora's box of new troubles for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her beleaguered Northern Ireland secretary, James Prior. In the complicated voting process for a new assembly, Sinn Féin, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, scored an unexpected breakthrough.

Under proportional representation, the final results are expected to yield Sinn Féin five seats in the 28-member assembly, with a further 18 for the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party. The two Protestant parties, the Official Unionists and Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionists, are expected to share a total of 44 seats, while the assembly's Alliance Party is likely to finish with 11.

But the figures are largely irrelevant and they offered little hope of any break in Northern Ireland's deadlock, says Joseph P. Keefe, a Sinn Féin spokesman. For one thing, the Catholic-supported parties have declared the devolution plan unworkable and they vowed to boycott the assembly. For another, the Protestant Official Unionists' tentacle leader, James McGavran, also declared that any real power would change hands. Only the Sinn Féin Paisley welcomed the result as a barbed assault against Catholic support for a united Ireland. Indeed, it was the Sinn Féin's sensational showing—and the repudiated support for outright republicanism that led to it—whom most impressed observers.

The results showed clearly that last year's watershed election to Westminster

scored larger strides for Bobby Sands and the subsequent victory of his deputy, a Sinn Féin manager following Sands' self-inflicted martyrdom were not isolated protests. Among the victors last week was Gerry Adams, a former barman and IRA chief who once was in Catholic West Belfast for Sinn Féin. He later declared that he will "boycott any first place" for Ulster.

In Britain itself, the campaign around only mild interest. Public attention focused instead on a series of fire and Irish National Liberation Army bombings and shootings. But, after Sinn Féin's success, there was speculation about the future of Prior, who once said that he was prepared to "put his political reputation on the line" over the assembly.

Prior's devolution plan would in effect give the assembly the responsibility for deciding the timing of a return to self-government and the powers reserved, except for defense and security. And, after the voting, his officials received optimistic that the Catholic boycott might apply only to assembly sittings, not to behind-the-scenes committees. "We are not talking about failure and neither is the secretary of state," an official said.

Still, no one expects Westminster to allow a return to an old-style Protestant-dominated legislature like the one that ruled Ulster for 50 years. And, since there are apparently no contingency plans for another attempt at an electoral solution, the current victory may herald a return to the violence that has marred the recent past.

—CAROL KENNEDY in London

GREECE

## The yearlong honeymoon

When Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu came to power, the nation celebrated in the exuberant manner of a Greek wedding. One year later the honeymoon from nationwide municipal elections is that the marriage is still intact. Despite some game last week by the Communists, Papandreu's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) maintains its dominant position. Moreover, pre-election fears about PASOK's foreign and domestic policies have not been borne out. "Papandreu hasn't nationalized anything," says one shipping executive. "And he has increased the potential for Arab and African markets. Private industry are satisfied, and ours is a good one."

The government's activities have indeed been largely positive. It has abolished job discrimination on the grounds of political belief and, in a widely popular move, it legalized civil wedding ceremonies and deinstitutionalized adultery. The Socialists have also managed to trim two or three percentage points off the 25-per-cent inflation rate they inherited and have reduced the balance of payments deficit from \$2.6 billion to \$2.2 billion.

In foreign relations, PASOK has protested against the cruise missile program, welcomed NATO leader Vassilis Arak, and opposed sanctions against Poland. But Papandreu's more widely heralded, and feared, threat to pull Greece out of NATO has not materialized. Indeed, anti-American feeling has largely been replaced by a revival of the traditional fear of Turkey. Admits shipowner Vassilis Margaritis: "It would be foolish to leave NATO again."

With wage increases of up to 25 per cent and the cost of electricity and telephones soaring, other small-business owners are not so forgiving. However, the evidence of last week's local elections was that the chief ground of complaint against PASOK is that it has not been socialist enough. The KKE (Communist Party) should double its vote compared with last year.

Still, Papandreu intends to continue along the course he has set. "Our main target for 1985 will be the reshaping of the economy and increasing its investment, both public and private," he told the foreign press corps recently. How effective he is in carrying out that promise will determine the future of his marriage with the Greek electorate.

—JACQUELINE SWANEY in Athens

NAMIBIA

## Pretoria decides to stop the clock

After more than a year of international speculation about a possible independent state for the South Africa-administered territory of Namibia, a dramatic breakthrough seemed imminent. In July U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker hinted strongly that the parties at the table—including Canada—had agreed in principle on a method of establishing a constituent assembly in Namibia. That prospect raised hopes that the 16-year guerrilla battle between South Africa and the Southwest Africa People's Organization might be near an end. Then last summer South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha declared that the Namibia issue will not be resolved until all Cuban troops are withdrawn from neighboring Angola. In the aftermath, the seemingly optimistic overcast rapidly, and the likelihood of a settlement to the long conflict became more remote than ever.

South Africa's position is supported firmly by Washington. Both countries

## When independence talks collapse, South Africa intends to replace its interim government in Namibia

are determined to force Angola's Marxist government to expel the roughly 20,000 Cuban troops currently in the country. But the Angolan leaders consider the Cuban presence a necessary guarantee to their independence, which they won from Portugal in 1975.

One proposal to end the deadlock was to send peacekeeping troops from the five-nation "contact" group—Canada, the United States, West Germany, Britain and France—that has been negotiating with Pretoria over Namibia. But that initiative met with little success. For its part, Canada refused outright to send military forces. And last week in Washington Ian Butlerfield, an Africa expert with the right-wing Heritage Foundation—regarded as Ronald Reagan's personal think tank—was pessimistic in his view of Namibia's future. He said that the outcome of the negotiations now depends on how long Crocker will be allowed to continue his search for a solution, and insiders say that the White House has put a Dec. 31 deadline on the talks.

South Africa's demands are not restricted to ending the Cuban presence in Angola. Pretoria is also planning to expel Erik Mbeke, the leader of Namibia's puppet nation government. And some observers believe that this move is a signal that South Africa is exporting a complete collapse of the Namibian talks. In the absence of a UN-sponsored solution, experts say, Pretoria may feel that it is an opportune time to create a government that appears sufficiently representative of Namibia's predominantly black population to achieve international recognition.

As a result, says Helen Kitchin, an Africa specialist at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, Pretoria intends to re-

place Mbeke's administration with a new regime led by Peter Kikomanga, a member of Namibia's largest tribe, the Ovambo. The Katanga government will be given a year to establish a strong base. During that time, says Kitchin, South African forces will continue their cross-border offensive against SWAPO. That Pretoria will call elections, hoping that Katanga can win against a weakened SWAPO.

But as long as SWAPO is allowed to run in free elections, black Namibians will likely support it. And South Africa will not tolerate an independent Namibia run by SWAPO. The time for optimism may have passed for good.

—DAVID NORTH in Toronto, with William Leathers in Washington

**MYERS'S**

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# OPEN SEASON ON THE CBC

By Mark Czarnecki

The CBC has been backslapping the wall on which it has stood at one time or another for so long that it has been put to rest. Last week, with corporate President Pierre Juneau under attack for his quick agreement to grant the prime minister access to the network's news and television coverage, was one of those times. Only four days before, \$30 million had been cut from the budget of the CBC's English Services Division, resulting in controversial program reductions and some personal layoffs with apparent political overtones. And publicly and behind financial times are old hat at the public network. But overshadowing the recent events is a new and much more ominous prospect—a threat to the CBC's very existence as a producer of Canadian programs.

A section on broadcasting contained in the upcoming report of the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee—the so-called Appleburt-Hébert, or "Appleburt," committee—recommends in part that in the interests of efficiency the CBC get rid of its in-house TV production facilities, except for news. The report, which is notably hostile toward the corporation, also calls on CBC-TV to follow the lead of the radio and operate without commercial financing on the events of the past few weeks, one producer commented. "All the mistakes the CBC ever made have gone home to roost—it's imploding under its own weight."

Dismantling CBC-TV's production facilities would mean that programs that the CBC now produces with its own facilities—from *The Revolution and Me* to *The Young Riders* show to *Man About*—would have to be put together by independent film and television producers in the private sector. With such other financial responsibilities as the operation of transmitter networks, the CBC's television budget would be freed almost entirely for program purchases. Except for news, the Canadian programming CBC-TV wanted would have to be commissioned from the independents. Though afflicted by the recent budget cuts, CBC's radio networks—AM and Stereo—emerge relatively

unscathed from the Appleburt committee's analysis. The TV network, however, would be a vastly diminished operation, its personnel and assets a far cry from the national cultural mosaic Canadians have come to know.

Stunned by the unexpected threat, the CBC, under Juneau, who took over the presidency in August, is marshalling

**'We're like the Foreign Legion surrounded in a fortress,' remarks the CBC's embattled president, Pierre Juneau**

its counterattack. Ironically, its efforts have been substantially aided by the federal department of communications itself, the ministry Appleburt was commissioned to advise. During the past two years, while Appleburt held hearings and formulated recommendations, the CBC, under Communications Minister Francis Fox, has formulated a broadcasting strategy of its own. The

department agreed not to release its plan until after the Appleburt report appeared. But Fox was obviously upset when he learned of Appleburt's plans for the CBC. In late summer early drafts of the CBC paper were widely leaked to the media, effectively upstaging Appleburt. Since afterward, the Appleburt chapter also appeared (some insist) that it was leaked by the CBC, which had advance copies, and the battle was joined.

Both the CBC and Appleburt want the CBC to become more distinctive by programming more high-quality Canadian shows. But they disagree sharply on how such shows should be produced. The CBC paper, in fact, proposes a major reorganization of the corporation—only more funding. According to Juneau, the only viable solution to the CBC's problem is to provide more capital resources. "We are like the foreign legion surrounded in a fortress. There are so many gates but they are all locked except one. It's very risky but we have to take it—we have to crack that concrete problem," Juneau said in an interview.

The reasons why two eminently qualified organizations came up with such differing suggestions for the CBC's future reveal a great deal about the tangled web of Canadian cultural politics. The Appleburt committee was originally set up in 1979 by the Conservative government with composer Louis Appleburt as chairman. Ironically Juneau himself, then holding the powerful cultural appointment of deputy minister of communications, soon became a member. In 1980, the committee was reconstituted by Conservative Minister Francis Fox to make policy recommendations, with author Jacques Hébert as co-chairman. Appleburt's report is now accepted to be tabled in Parliament in late November.

Eventually, Juneau's civil service presence was criticized in the media and in Parliament as unwarranted government interference in the committee's operation. Juneau left the committee in December 1982, but it had already become clear that he and several committee members, notably Hébert, were in log-loggers over the CBC.

Both Juneau and Hébert are longtime friends of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and staunch federal Liberals. But Juneau wanted a strong, centralized CBC without a broadcasting system that functions, in the words of the preamble to the CBC paper, "as an effective tool of public policy." Hébert, on the other hand, wanted to dismantle all CBC production facilities. This attitude perturbed his fellow committee members, some of whom finally concluded that his motives were at least partly political.

Dismantling Radio-Canada, the CBC's French Services Division, would satisfy a long-standing belief of the Quebec Liberal caucus that Radio-Canada harbors a separatist bias.

Appleburt's dismantlement recommendations may well stem from a belief in private cultural enterprise. In any case, the political aims of the proposal have been achieved in Quebec by other means. Trudeau's own former press secretary, Pierre O'Neill, was appointed director of information at Radio-Canada last summer. And just as Juneau was appointed president, Pierre DuBois stepped out of the CBC's number 3 job in Ottawa as executive vice-president to become head of Radio-Canada. Meanwhile, many of its top journalists—separatists or not—have moved on leave to the provincial and private networks.

The real debate between Juneau and Hébert over the CBC was just beginning when Juneau left Appleburt. He continued to work on his own vision of the CBC at the CBC, where he masterminded the new broadcast strategy paper. The next logical step was for Juneau to test the battlefield he had been retreating, and he became the corporation's president.

In effect, the CBC has left Appleburt at the mercy of its prime minister, the CBC. And the CBC has no hesitation in passing judgment on the committee's findings. Juneau feels that the broadcasting recommendations are a smokescreen "they will hurt the credibility of the committee." And Pierre Hébert, vice-president and general manager of the English Services Division, completely discounts the dismantlement recommendation.



Peter Gzowski of AM radio's *Morningnews*, radio industry unsentimental

"They are looking for a panacea, a one-time solution to the problem of the Canadian production industry," says Herndorf. "But in fact it's very complex."

During the sensitive interval before the release of the Appleburt report, the credibility of both the CBC and Juneau himself has been questioned in the *commentary* over Trudeau's speeches. Appleburt expresses mistrust of such powerful cultural bureaucracies as the CBC, and Juneau's slowness in allowing Trudeau access to the network. Studied fears about its vulnerability

to political abuse. Top CBC executives contradicted one another trying to justify the prime minister's program. Juneau defended his action by citing CBC policy, which allows the government access to discuss issues of national importance. "But when the CBC denied that as network commentary would immediately follow the speeches and its TV journalists reported, the importance of the broadcast was abruptly thrown into question. News and current affairs chief William Morgan had maintained from the start that the CBC had been acting in an "apolitical" role. But, in apparent disagreement with Juneau's position, he concluded: "How much news is Trudeau actually missing? It's not as though it's urgent for us to go on the air with commentary."

Meanwhile, the job cuts resulting from the \$30-million advertising revenue shortfall were not always handled sensitively. As tokenism, and especially radio, operations were cut to the marrow, producers scrambled to keep their programs alive. As one insider with programs, alive. As one insider with programs, alive. As one insider with programs, alive.

"They are so bloody and hattered they don't even look up anymore." There were accusations that middle management was trying to get rid of the light producers as an excuse to get rid of politically undesirable employees in Toronto three producers—David Hawkins, Kevin Levine and Leslie Van Slyke—were released. From *John Williams*, the CBC's most popular Toronto radio program. They were accused, in a time of recession and record unemployment, of overemphasizing labor issues and sold their show and dance wanted to hear more "good news" as the current affairs show. But they also happened to be among the few producers who had refused to cross picket lines during a strike by the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (NABET) against the CBC last summer. Personal injury suits, senior producer Hawkins deplored CBC middle management's tendency to look out for number 1 at the expense of programming. "When the financial times dim, some people's solution for keeping the CBC bailout

Juneau and the CBC's mistakes 'have come to roost'



Nervous: the tangled web of Canadian cultural politics





Robert (left) and Applebaum at a Montreal hearing; at the mercy of their target

lying in to tighten the program pilot and new to the budget won't drop."

Although the Trudeau affair has drawn most of the attention in the CBC's current difficulties, Jensen and Herold constantly emphasize the economic aspects of the crisis. According to a philosophy pioneered by Jensen, one that currently dominates government thinking on culture, certain arts, such as broadcasting, film, sound-recording and publishing, must also be treated as large-scale industries with significant economic implications for the whole country. Applebert and the CBC agree on the need for long-term funding for the CBC and the destructive effects of comments on Canadian programming. Jensen will even go along with the committee to the extent that "maybe the CBC should look at modifying or dropping certain activities—more of the same probably isn't the right policy." But Herold will not accept the ancient charge of inefficiency. He refers instead to an independent management survey showing that CBC television delivers 14 years of self-generated programming per employee per year, almost twice as much as the next most efficient public broadcaster in the world, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.

Applebert has little to say about how the dismantlement should be carried out or how it would be financed.

"Developments will move very fast in the next decade," says Jensen. "If we waste it selling off \$1 billion worth of assets, we will end up far behind." Herold believes that without financial incentives, independent producers would not be interested in producing noncommercial programming, such as children's and sitcom shows and performing arts programs. And the same independent management survey concludes that the private sector would have to charge the CBC almost 40 per cent more for programs than the CBC now pays to produce them itself.

Dismantlement would also mean sig-

Herold, Jensen, piloted the pilot and new



nificant displacement and loss of jobs for many in-house performers and technicians. South Staff spokesman Bryan Lowe: "It's a totally naive suggestion." Both Lowe and Stratford artistic director John Hirsch, former head of CBC TV drama, stress the need for a "critical mass" of talent. They say it is essential to have a base minimum of human resources gathered in one place in order to realize successfully a collaborative art form such as television or film production. According to Hirsch, the independent film producers have not demonstrated that they can produce quality work. "The Canadian Film Development Corp gave them the opportunity to show their talent and they just sold out to Hollywood. What could be more inefficient than millions of dollars worth of CBC-funded films sitting on shelves in the vaults—cheaply acquired, cheaply made," says Hirsch.

Not surprisingly, Pat Fenn, president of the independent film company Primedia Productions Ltd., finds Applebert's recommendations "encouraging" and is agree with the committee that part of the CBC's problem comes from participating in too many different businesses. "The Broadcasting Act never said the CBC should be a producer," says Fenn, who nevertheless hopes that its programming role will be retained. He and other independent producers in the Canadian Film and Television Association (CFTA) stressed in their brief to Applebert that, "For us in the mass media, culture is popular culture." In order for Canadian popular drama, with its tremendous production costs, to compete against cheaply purchased U.S. competition, the CFTA suggested that special money be set aside for the CBC—the major buyer in the domestic market—to acquire programs from independent producers. However, however, did the CBC recommend dismantlement.

While Fox reconfirmed Applebert in 1990 to make recommendations to his department on a cultural policy, so far he is not impressed. On the other hand, Conservative culture critic John Bosley is delighted. "I think it's wonderful that the principle of relying more heavily on the private sector in a competitive environment is being proposed by these examining cultural policy," says Bosley. "It will be interesting to see what Fox does." The final version of the DCC paper incorporating the committee's recommendations will add much to result in being released as Nov. 15, days before the tabling of the Applebert report. If recent history is any guide, Bosley should not expect any dramatic action. For now, the Applebert committee is a sitting duck and a target of jokes. The CBC, for now, should escape relatively unscathed.



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## Added dangers in a high-risk game

By James Fleming

It was a swift, painful lesson in the perils of big-league investing shortly after turning 50 last year, Alie Roedel, a British journalist, decided it was time to reshape his scattered investment portfolio. He contacted the London office of Bache Inc., a Street Smack Inc., the stock-brokerage firm in the United States "High pressure salesmanship" by Bache, he says, persuaded him to put his money in financial futures, a relatively new and sophisticated investment vehicle. The result was catastrophic. By last week Roedel had lost more than \$75,000. And he was not alone in his plight. As many as 30 other investors lost millions of dollars in the deal, which Bache had suggested could perhaps reap profits of about 50 per cent a year.

Most significantly, the disastrous affair gives added weight to serious questions being asked about a whole cornucopia of investment tools now being offered on world exchanges. Frenzied by a highly volatile market, in which long-term investing had proven less profitable than playing short-term energy exchanges have been locked in a race to offer enticing short-term products to investors.

One of the most serious accusations made by Roedel and others against Bache is that the company downplayed the potential risks in its strategy. Under the plan investors bought futures contracts on U.S. Government National Mortgage Association bonds (dubbed Ginnie Mies). Under such contracts the investor agrees to purchase the bonds at a fixed future time and price. But actual delivery of the bonds is not the intent. Before the contract comes due, the investor hopes that its market price will rise, enabling him to make a profit by selling the contract at a higher price since he paid for it. If the market price falls, however, the investor will lose money when he sells the contract. To guard against a loss, Bache recommended a second step. Experience had shown, said the company, that the price of U.S. Treasury bills closely tracks that of Ginnie Mies. As a result, if the invest-

or sold T-bill futures, under which he agrees to deliver the bonds at a fixed time and price, he would make money if their market price declined. At that point, instead of waiting for the contract's expiry date, he could, at any time, buy back the contract at the lower price and pocket the difference. The Bache strategy would make money if the price rise of Ginnie Mies futures exceeded that of T-bill futures. It did not work out that way. In the recent rally



New York Commodity Exchange: selling products

on bond markets T-bill futures soared much faster than Ginnie Mies, leaving the investors with huge losses. Now, Roedel and another burned investor, publisher Neil Fox, are considering suing Bache.

For its part, Bache contests Roedel's charge that the plan was unfairly sold as a low-risk investment. Said Peter Comptie, a Bache executive in New York: "The clients filed out the necessary documentation. It disclosed, quite frankly, that there is a degree of risk involved."

Still, the episode provides fuel for critics alarmed by the dangers of the new investment choices. Futures con-

tracts were originally used by farmers to guard against losses on the commodities they produce. Now, the concept has not only been applied to currencies, bonds and interest rates but to stock market indexes as well. In the United States this latest product involves investors betting on the ups and downs of the stock market as reflected in a chosen index. And last week the Toronto Stock Exchange was given the go-ahead by the Ontario Securities Commission to launch its own version of the scheme, in which the movements of a basket of 30 stocks will be tracked.

Even more perilous for novice investors is a strange new hybrid, already trading on several U.S. exchanges, which involves buying or selling options on futures contracts. Options on regular stocks have been offered since 1975. The system enables an investor who thinks the value of a stock will rise in the future to buy a call option on it. That gives him the option of taking delivery of the shares from another investor at a fixed price within a set period of time. If their value does in fact rise, he will demand delivery and make a nice profit because the shares are now worth more than he pays for them. If the price of the shares falls, he would simply not exercise the contract and would only lose the small premium he paid for his option. Now, as well as options on stocks, several exchanges are trading options on futures contracts. Rather than taking delivery of a stock, the buyer of a call option on a futures contract chooses whether to take delivery of the futures contract.

The bewildering complexity of the products leads some professionals to question their value for enthusiastic investors. Says Charles Cati, chief vice-president of Midland Montagu Ross Ltd. in Toronto: "Even some veterans don't have as good a grasp of these new investments as they should." But his main fear is that "the little guy will confuse these new tools playing against the pros." Judging from the experience of Alie Roedel and his fellow investors, Cati's point is beyond dispute.

With Edward Galt in London and Michael Altmann in New York.

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WPPSS reactor cooling tower under construction: doing for nuclear power what cyclone did for Tylenol

## 'Whoops' to the bond market

At least from the start, the Washington Public Power Supply System has been tagged with the "Whoops," a word borrowed from its initials, WPPSS. But the pun is rapidly turning into a bitter joke for customers of the 18 West Coast utilities involved in an ambitious scheme to build a series of nuclear power plants. Consumers now face soaring utility bills as the project tries to juggle itself from a quagmire of cancelled reactors, 360-per-cent cost overruns, falling demand, and the first of a threatened litany of lawsuits. Also threatened are thousands of individuals and institutions holding billions of dollars worth of bonds used to finance WPPSS, which is now facing bankruptcy and looking for a federal bailout.

The years ago local utilities in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho banded together in the plan to meet the region's future electrical needs with five reactors. It was a massive undertaking, estimated at that time to cost \$6.67 billion (U.S.). Since then, says Washington state Gov. John Spellman, "everything" seemed to go wrong. The first setbacks involved regulatory delays and a host of labor strikes. Then, once construction was under way, interest rates shot up, adding substantially to the project's debt burden. Equally frustrating, the increased power demand that the plants were supposed to meet never appeared. Says Spellman: "At its base, most people feel that bad management is to blame."

Indeed, there is considerable evidence to support Spellman's position. While overestimating future power needs, WPPSS's original planners underestimated the scheme's cost. At last account, completing all five reactors would require at least a \$36-billion in-

vestment. The debt ran up to cover the project's escalating costs has turned WPPSS into the U.S. municipal bond market's largest borrower. One issue alone, offered in February, peaked at \$831 million. That will translate into \$46 billion in interest payments over the next 30 years.

Eight years after the project's disastrous start, a new management team stepped in. The group made its most dramatic move in January when it announced that two partly built reactors would be scrapped, because WPPSS had simply run out of money. Says Cough Agnew, an energy adviser in Washington: "Reactor Bleda Goshue." "All we have to show for it is two big dry holes in the countryside that have cost \$2.25 billion to dig."

Now, the local utilities must cope with the \$2.25-billion bill for the abandoned reactors and the costs of finishing the other three. They, in turn, intend to pass the cost along to their customers in rate increases ranging between 50 and 200 per cent over the next three years. Among the hardest hit is the tiny Public Utilities Commission in Bonanza Ferry, Idaho. The town's 1,800 residents have been given a share of the debt, which amounts to \$4.27 million, or \$2,250 per capita.

Not surprisingly, many customers are balky at paying their increased power

bills. As a result, many observers fear that utility bankruptcies may be in the offing. Not only that, but Alfer Belan, a senior executive of major WPPSS bond holder Shearson-Alexander & Co., warns that the power project may default on its bonds, throwing money markets into a spin and jeopardizing the savings of thousands. Alarmed by that danger, many utilities—and a few customers—have gone to court in the hope of proving that they are not responsible for the debt. At least 14 such actions are now pending.

For its part, Shearson has sold WPPSS on the idea that U.S. government funds should be used to pay off the \$2.25 billion. While full details have as yet to be worked out, the key to the scheme is congressional approval for a U.S. government agency—the Renewable Power Administration—in late 1979 to \$1.5 billion. The other \$1 billion needed for the payoff would be made up by investing the loan.

If Congress does not go along with the bailout when it convenes in November, many believe that WPPSS is certain to default on its bonds. But there is more than just the end of the West Coast project. The entire U.S. nuclear power industry—like its counterparts in many other countries—is in the throes of economic difficulties. As a result, the death of WPPSS would not bode well for its future. As one member of the U.S. administration put it: "WPPSS is doing far nuclear power what cyclone did for Tylenol. If WPPSS goes down, that will be it."

—WILLIAM LAWRENCE in Washington



Spellman, bad management

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# A fiddler for the national fire

By Peter C. Newman

**R**ight string, wrong yo-yo. Anybody else delivering Pierre Trudeau's television message might have been believed.

Then he was, looking like a disciple of the late French emperor, telling his court of defeat on distant battlefields. But anyone with even a room-temperature IQ was not fooled.

There was not a single note of contrition, no recognition of the fact that the real target of Trudeau's complaints should have been the policy decisions of a government headed by himself.

That Canada is in trouble is hardly news, that "we cannot afford to be divided" is a cliché, he prescribed nothing that "would restore Canada's fitness to survive economically."

Because we have no resident monarch, no pope or head of state with meaningful authority, prime ministers in this country have traditionally been devoted to public consensus to agricultural leaders, expected to set an example for the rest of us. Trudeau forfeited this ability to rule by moral suasion long ago. It is not so much what he has done or not done during his interminable time in office as what he might have done with the four mandates from Canada's voters. Each time we have aligned our aspirations with his promises, each time he has let us down.

The real story of this man-œuvre is to end all man-œuvre was that Trudeau's handlers simply did not have the confidence in their man to put him on the road with his "left face the boldest together" message. (There is this little problem with his non-trigger finger when he's on the loose.)

While the Trudeau verminettes lived up to their advance talking of not announcing any new policies, there was one significant exception. In this business climate, not opting for wage and price controls amounts to a major economic decision. "Controls," he said, "could not create a trust in each other and a belief in our country that alone would serve our future. Controls would declare, with the force of law, that Canadians cannot trust Canadians." Maybe. But that is not the view of an increasing number of informed citizens on both sides of the political spectrum.

An influential group of 88 professional economists, headed by Prof. Abraham Rotstein at the University of Toronto, has come out strongly for controls as part of a program to reduce

interest rates. "The whole international economy is hesitating, and we in Canada have the worst record of industrial performance among major Western countries," says Rotstein. "We are the most vulnerable to being left behind, and we may be on the edge of a major 1980-style depression by the end of this winter."

Interestingly enough, at least a couple of Canada's most conservative businessmen have broken with the private sector's traditional opposition to controls as the only way out of a desperate

investments instead of takeovers.

The toughest prescription for restoring the Canadian economy comes from Art Child, who is Alberta's largest private oil producer. As chief executive officer and a major shareholder of Burns Foods, he relies hard on massed sales of \$1.6 billion, as well as presiding over the Canada West Foundation. A linguist, author of a PhD thesis in economic history (and a former Tiger Moth stunt flyer), he is as influential as any Calgary businessman and is just now advocating this most. The confidential forecast is that unemployment will hit 1.8 million by the end of this winter.

"The full economy has to be restructured before we can think of moving back up again," he told me in a recent interview. "That's not the popular conception, which holds that we are a bit of a downhill act, before we hit bottom, we can somehow turn it around. The trouble with this simplistic approach is that there is still a lot of inertia in the picture. Despite Ottawa's fix-and-flax policy, wage costs are still climbing. The Canadian economy can only be restructured through a mandatory wage and price freeze, followed by tough controls. We have to have a lot more bankruptcies and plant closures to get all the extra plant capacity out of the system. Only then can we start feeding in new investment incentives to help reindustrialize the country."

The weakness of Child's position is that he sees little problem in getting organized labor to accept a realistic wage freeze. "Union leaders will fight as every step of the way," he admits.

"But many of them will welcome controls because it will remove their main problem. Right now they are sitting at home worrying about how many members they are going to lose next week. If wage controls had been in place this spring, there would be a lot more people at work than there are today. The enlightened union leaders know that."

That may be depressing, but Child is right about controls. Only a government with the courage and credibility to slap on mandatory wage and price controls can get us out of this mess.

Thinking back again on those dreary Trudeau seminars, now, interesting though does emerge. He kept pointing to Sweden, Germany and Japan as economies we should emulate.

What they have in common is that their leaders recently were defeated or ousted. It is an example we should follow.



Trudeau an example from Germany

ambassador. Cal Knudsen, chairman of the embattled MacMillan Bloedel forest products empire in British Columbia, has come out squarely for wage and profit-margin controls as a way of de-coupling our interest rates from those of the United States. "I'm not saying it will be painless," he says. "In saying it's better than the alternatives. We need controls to help ensure that Canadian financial institutions survive until economic recovery occurs." Knudsen wants foreign exchange controls implemented on speculative savings at the same time, so that investment funds do not flow out of the country as interest rates drop. The MacMillan chairman also advocates a form of compulsory credit allocation so that money goes into new



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Stallone, Kutchoff and crew: trouble

**M**aking a film about an an-Green threat who wipes out a sheriff's office full of deputies single-handedly, elates 866 National Guardsmen in the frigid wild, drags a gang of Indians in the wake of an eye, and survives by eating a wild boar that he has killed with a hunting knife in asking for trouble. And Canadian director **Ted Kotcheff** (North Dallas Forty, The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz, 55, had his share last year in *Blaze*, 83, on the set of *First Blood*. To begin, there was the theft of guns, valued at \$200,000 on the black market. "Two M-60s and a bunch of M-16s were in a locked box in a locked truck surrounded by the Canadian army," Kotcheff says. Meanwhile, thieves spirited the authentic weapons from the numerous replicas and got away clean. Then the film's star, **Steven Seagal**, 34, who suffered from repetitive broken ribs and a few vertebrae in silhouette, suffered three-degree burns to his hand when a special effects charge exploded prematurely. But Kotcheff is happy to report that everyone made it out alive except onetime costar **Mike Donato**, 65. That vesperous performance required when the director refused to allow Donato to share Stallone's poignant last scene "We parted amicably," says Kotcheff. "But not totally amicably."

**S**gt. Preston and his over-present husky companion, Yukon King, are riding again—across the comic pages of eight Canadian and U.S. newspapers. And, just like the 1980s TV show it emulates, the strip is full of what amazed Yankers, when speaking globally, call "northern miscommunications." Drawn by New Yorker Dan Stevens and written by **Stan Staudel** of Beverly Hills, the story of "the last of the old school of

Canadian Nazarens" features a Yukon rich with oil (there is, in fact, some gold too!), an aging Bill Proctor (nearly all actors offers pure before they reach 55) and the old cliché—a dog team (not a snowmobile) stationed outside a lonely log cabin right in the heart of modern Whitehorse. "I'm just looking at it to see what mistakes they will make next," says Whitehorse cartoonist **Bob Peterson**. "It is cute but it is not the Yukon." Since it began to appear in his pages late last month, *Whitehorse Star* Editor **Wesley Pedgley** admits that the response has been poor. On top of the errors, he says, "I suspect Yukoners find it condescending." Little wonder. The strip is filled with such lines as "Oh, King, no snowmobile in a marsh for you, fella!"

Stallone singing with Peasey a new, 'singing First Lady'



**J**ane Wiedlin, 55, and **Charlotte Caffey**, 58, readily admit that when they decided to become punk rock stars four years ago neither of them could play a note. But the eventual mass became melodic with the addition of experienced guitarist **Charlotte Caffey**, 58, and **Kelly Vasalone**, 53, and drummer **Gina Schuch**, 25. Voilà! After two hit albums the Los Angeles quartet known as the Go-Go's is being billed as the biggest all-female band in the history of rock 'n' roll. "We were just sure that we were going to do it," says Wiedlin with a giggle that makes **Karenvalle Peters** round the *Los Angeles Times*. "Even when we stuck we thought we were great." In fact, Wiedlin maintains that the Go-Go's have stressed so much that they are "embarrassed" by their pop sound and may become a trifle more serious on their European tour. Although the ladies passed in their underwear for a recent cover of *Rolling Stone* magazine, "We don't want to be presented as lightweight," Wiedlin warns. Nor do they like the critics comparing them to such earlier all-female bands as the *Runaways*. "It's typical," says Wiedlin with a snarl. "They're waaaaay, we're waaaaay. It's like saying all Canadians are like these guys on *SNL*."

**I**t was a touching scene, U.S. First Lady **Nancy Reagan** and Old Blue Eyes himself, **Patsy Swayze**, crooned *To Love a Child* last week in a big white tent on the White House lawn, surrounded by hundreds of faster grandpas with their little ones in tow. All in all, Swayze, who has never been asked for her singing voice, did a credible job of barrooming with Sinatra—almost as credible as her new role of patron to the underprivileged. "There used to be a feeling that Nancy was only interested in high fashion and new chums for the White House," said talk show host **Wendy Griffin**. "But she has changed that in a wonderful way." Contributing to the metamorphosis is Reagan's new book about foster grandparents and her intent to make public appearances that are not arranged around her special projects. Says Griffin: "People now see her as a caring First Lady with a lot to offer."

—STEWART B. HARTMAN  
—BERNICE HIGHTON

## FITNESS NOW AND HOW

## How to overcome self-consciousness.

Does the fear of looking too fat or too thin, outward or somehow just not good enough stop you from becoming physically active? Is self-consciousness preventing you from getting fit?

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Not only that—you think that the thoughts they're thinking about you are unflattering thoughts.

In all likelihood, however, no one is really thinking about you at all. In fact, they're

probably thinking about what you're thinking about them.

So you see, if you see thinking about what others are thinking about you but no one is really thinking about you (because they're too busy thinking about what you're thinking about them), then the only one who is actually thinking about you is . . . you.

Now, as long as you're the one who's doing all the thinking, why think unflattering thoughts about yourself?

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Can a little change of mind turn self-consciousness into self-confidence? AND HOW!



The Canadian movement for personal fitness

PHYSICIAN

# The sound of eight lips flapping

By Trent Fyfe

Here alone knows by what means the towering forehead at the desk denied that Tony Kubek and the Gangwits needed help at the World Series telephones as the St. Louis Cardinals beat the Milwaukee Braves. The mike has not yet been invented that can outpace Kubek, and when he is joined by Gangwits, you have the greatest tandem known to science.

Arguably, they are the best pair of sports criers in the half-world

of sports—knowledgeable, conversational, funny now and then and, above all, informative. Your sports editor as familiar with Gangwits as with Kubek, who numbers north a couple of dozen times a year to work *Rise & Give* on CTV. The "best" work is accurate here, for Kubek is not a man to sit around letting his experience carry him. He moves at least 24 hours before the broadcast, spends three or four hours at the ball park actually briefing with players, managers, coaches, general managers, club presidents, but boys, parents and even newspaper writers. The next day he's back, chatting it up again, and by the time he goes on the air he knows more about the players than their wives do.

Kubek says what helps him most is that he's an old ball player. This enables him to side up to young ball players and instantly have their attention. They trust him. They know he knows. He's not one of those crummy newspapermen coming in shouting their pearls. This may be true, but the essence of Kubek is his gossamer gregariousness, enthusiasm and energy. There is no side to him, no pretension. He talks to anybody and everybody, great and small. He remembers all their names, and he can hardly wait to get to the broadcast booth to impart all the wonderful things he has heard and learned on the field—not just in the past 24 hours, but all the way back to 1957, when, as a string-bean infielder-outfielder of 20 under the age, he joined the St. Louis Cardinals and played with them for the following nine years, including six World Series.

So why the big dogs at NBC figured Tony and his inquisitive sidekick, Gangwits, needed other voices during understanding. Tom Beaver, the part-time pitcher, spent most of the series beginning sentences with such things as, "As you were saying, Tony," and another guy betting for noon was one Erik Enberg. "Just as Hernandez will be 20 tomorrow," Dick said one night, "George Hendrick was 20 yesterday." It looks as if the big network executives figure the more guys they put into the broadcast booth the less likelihood there is of the sound of silence creeping

a receiver had caught it (or missed it). It was, apparently, a highly traumatic experience for the folks at home. Without the chorus in the booth screaming "Touchdown!" they must have concluded that they were watching Benji O'Connell conducting the Regina Symphony Orchestra, or perhaps a particularly physical instalment of *Dallas*. Whatever it was, the following week, and forever after, the networks were back with their ensembles of voices telling our ears what our eyes had already revealed.

Still, there have been times in sports broadcasting when something less than a 100-voice choir has managed to recreate the logic. Away back in the 1960s Foster Hewitt was transporting millions of Canadians into Maple Leaf Gardens every Saturday night of winter. Nobody dared say a word until the game was over back when *Hockey Night* in Canada truly was hockey night in Canada, and one man was all it took, sitting there in his gondola, painting pictures with descriptive words that enabled people to see. And that was radio, where fans sat absolutely in the dark until Foster said, "Hello Canada!" It wasn't a ball park or football field with up to a dozen cameras peering for every facet of action, including slow-mo, instant replay and mini-cams. "It was life and values," Foster said one day. "When there wasn't much doing I kept my voice down, when it got exciting I'd go up. Those days everybody seems to want to be up all the time."

Foster was behind the microphone 18 years ago for the greatest series ever played in any sport (steady, now), when Boston and Canada met eight times at what became known as the September Summit. In Canada more people stared at the tiny screen for the final game from Moose Jaw than watched Neil Armstrong walk on the moon.

"Did you watch that series alone, Foster?" I asked the great man the other day, as the one of his 80th birthday. "No," he said, "Bruce Gurnacher was with me down here." Then he frowned, thinking back. "He talked a hell of a lot, more than he should have." Foster Hewitt said. Those were the days.



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# Hard evidence on Sasquatch

I stood at first like the usual report of a Sasquatch sighting and burst regard each other for a few startled moments in the wilderness, then both turned and ran. But, in this case, the man was a forest ranger who says that he examined the West Coast chieftain, known as Sasquatch or Bigfoot, on a deserted logging road near Wells, Wash., in June. What makes this sighting different from the dozens of others reported over the years is that the plaster casts of the animal's 35-foot footprints, which the U.S. Forest Service worker's supervisor made within two hours of the sighting, contained a detail never before noticed in other alleged Sasquatch tracks: wavy, like "dermal ridges," as the prints. Various subsequent expert studies of the casts led to a formal announcement in Vancouver last week that these prints are the most convincing evidence to date of the existence of Sasquatch, which many have dismissed as a joke. "These tracks are not a hoax," declares Washington State physical anthropologist Grover Krantz, who is widely known as the world's leading authority on Sasquatches.

The two prints are so detailed, reports Krantz, that "you can read them just as clear as a police fingerprint." In fact, Krantz says, a police investigator has examined the whole pattern on the foot and has described them as somewhat different from both human and ape prints. "When a fingerprint expert says

that dermal ridges cannot be faked," comments Krantz, "you tend to listen." But there are other surprising features in the prints. In contrast to the many ragged-looking "Bigfoot tracks" cluttering anthropologists' shelves, the new would indicate the foot must have had flexibility in the toes.

The most that can be concluded from the tracks alone, says Krantz, is that they were made by a massive animal weighing 250 to 300 kg (the footprints were much deeper than those made in the same soil by Forestry Service investigators) and that the animal walked flat-footed. Such massive coalitions at best fit the forestier's usual description. A powerfully built man, at six feet, five inches tall, he concluded that the huge, brown, hairy creature could easily have torn him to bits.

Neither the Scotcher's description nor the claim in the footprints detract from the current picture of the enigmatic beast. Sasquatch, believers contend, is a powerful primate—human-like in posture but apt to be intelligent—seven to nine feet tall. The beast is solitary, shy and nocturnal, says Krantz, and because its eyes are proportionally larger than a human's the animal has deeper night vision. Above all, it roams a large territory, and most experts think the odds of bagging a Bigfoot are small. "I doubt very much that Jane Goodall would be willing to spend from five to 50 years sitting in the forest waiting for Sasquatch," says Richard Greenwell, secretary of the Tucson, Arizona-based International Society of Cryptozoology (the study of hidden animals), which sponsored the Wells Walk event.

But, in Krantz's opinion, Sasquatch's "biggame" associations are an even greater problem. "Sasquatch is so unexpected as a wild animal and yet so reported as a faithful story that people who see them tend either to keep quiet or embellish their memories with absurd details," Krantz says. About half of all Sasquatch tracks, he estimates, are faked.

Whether the new two great tracks will eventually be judged the most devilishly clever Bigfoot hoax yet, or whether they will swing majority opinion in favor of the elusive ape's actual existence, remains to be seen. Claudio Greenwell, "If these new casts stand up to scrutiny by qualified specialists, then I think that anthropologists will have to re-examine their attitude to the possible existence of Sasquatch."

—PAT O'DONOGHUE in Toronto



He's trying to find the right speed

## HEALTH

# The tamer of stress

The word "stress" has been part of the English language since the early Middle Ages, but it was not until the 1930s that it became part of everyone's vocabulary, a buzz word for the cause of myriad maladies affecting modern man. Its late evolution and elevation to the subject of serious scientific investigation was the offspring of one man, Dr. Hans Selye, who died last week at his Montreal home at the age of 70 of a heart attack.

Selye's 30 honorary degrees and Companion of the Order of Canada award reflect the status he achieved as a legend with his formalization of the stress concept. With the publication of Selye's 1,000-page study in 1956, the scientific community and the world at large re-examined the definition of 25 years of contemplation and countless laboratory experiments. More than 1,700 scientific papers and 33 books, including the 1974 best seller "Stress without Distress," followed that first study. He claimed that people could live more than 100 years. "We could live [forever] if we had and examining its chemical and psychological properties."

Selye's work called for individuals to find their own stress level—"The speed at which you can run toward your goal"—with the proviso that the limit and goal are not imposed by society. "People should be altruistic organisms," he said, acknowledging their natural request to look after themselves first. "Perhaps two short lines can summarize what I have discovered from all my thought and research," he wrote. "I fight for your highest attainable aim, but do not put up resistance as you."

—HAL QUINN in Toronto



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Krantz and guest West Coast chieftain



## New leads on Tylenol case

**T**racking down the killer responsible for luring Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules with cocaine in Chicago has proved to be a nightmare for investigators. So far, hundreds of promising leads have ended up in the dustbin of time, and, finally, last week U.S. authorities thought they had discovered a man who may, in fact, be responsible for the poisonings that killed seven people last month.

After reviewing blurry security film from a Chicago drugstore where victim Paula France had bought cocaine and Tylenol, police spotted a bearded figure lurking behind her near the cashier. The man in the footage, police say, resembles James Lewis, a former mental patient from Winona, Minn., already wanted in connection with letters sent to Johnson & Johnson, the makers of Tylenol, following the Chicago deaths. The writer threatened that unless he received \$2 million, the poisonings would begin again.

Detectives and FBI agents are now combing New York City for Lewis and his wife, who live in Leona, who were last seen there on Sept. 30. According to police in Carl Junction, Mo.—Lewis' home town—a motive for his involvement could be revenge for the death of his five-year-old daughter, Toni, a flower-syndicate child who was shot in 1985 after doctors had given her Tylenol.

So far the evidence police have collected links Lewis only to the extortion plot. His fingerprints were found on the letter, and the postmark was printed by a machine similar to one that was stolen from a travel agency that once employed his wife. Police are now trying to match Lewis' fingerprints to those found on some of the lethal Tylenol bottles. But Chicago police Sgt. Richard Brumley says there is no hard evidence to tie Lewis to the Tylenol case. "He is the prime suspect in the extortion attempt," he says. "But there are so real leads in the murders—so



Lewis the culprit?

prime suspects, so audacious suspects, no suspects—period."

The Tylenol tragedy, some crime experts fear, is becoming the crime of the 1980s—solitary, videotape constructed by people who have no specific victims in mind. Such random incidents have the potential to leave businesses susceptible to lawsuits and erode consumer confidence in products. Last week, after a month of rolling with the punches, Johnson & Johnson launched a campaign to counteract the bad publicity, advertising the fact that Tylenol would be sold in new, tamper-proof containers. Even more disturbing is the fact that there is little anyone can do to prevent solitaires from repeating such crimes. Says Arthur Blat Hays, commissioner of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA): "Neither the FDA nor the drug industry can guarantee protection." Since the Chicago deaths, a rash of new, tamper-proof crimes have occurred, among them:

- Oct. 5—A Radio, Calif., woman suffered severe eye burns after using and-tired Vaseline ointment.
- Oct. 25—Four bottles of Laxson mouthwash contaminated with muric acid and were discovered in Clearwater, Fla., after a man suffered mouth irritations.
- Oct. 17—A Jefferson, Ky., youth was arrested for trying to extort \$2,000 from a newspaper editor after claiming to have poisoned some food.

As a result of the incidents, a shadow of fear has been cast over many North American communities. Parents have become more concerned than ever about their children's safety this Halloween. Last week truck-or-treating was banned in Kodak, Mass., by village officials, and, in Pittsburgh, Pa., police urged children to take suspected candy to local stations.

At week's end, a chilling report came from Ottawa that police had arrested a 13-year-old boy after he showed Halloween candy stashes with toilet bowl cleaner. While the police strongly urged parents not to send their children out on their Oct. 31 rounds, Mayor Marion Dewar coolly responded to the incident by simply warning parents to monitor their children's activities more carefully. By other accounts across the country this weekend will no doubt be the same.

—CAROL BRUNAN in Toronto, with Marcia Coburn in Chicago

## The fading of toxaphene

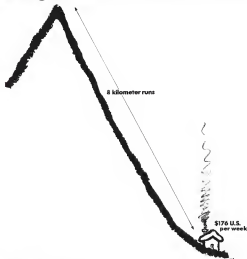
**W**hen use of the pesticide toxaphene was severely restricted in the United States last week, the impact in Canada, where the pesticide is tightly controlled, was considered marginal. Mostek's has learned that as a national report prepared by the International Joint Commission (IJC), however, indicates that there may be cause for Canadian concern. Swept north from U.S. cotton and soybean fields by wind currents, high levels of the volatile compound—which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) says may cause cancer in humans—have been found in upper Great Lakes fish, according to the IJC report. Howard Ferguson, Canadian chairman of the IJC's Water Quality Board, which plans to discuss its toxic phase findings at an IJC meeting in Windsor, Ont., Nov. 18, says the findings are "a concern from an ecological and human health point of view." Spurred on by similar conclusions from a recently released U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service study on toxaphene, Ferguson says that additional analyses may force the IJC into "restricting fish consumption in the upper Great Lakes."

But, even as the poison alarm is being sounded, its source appears to be fading. With its banishment last week, the EPA limited toxaphene to the treatment of disease in predatory cattle. That limitation follows a decade of production declines that cut annual U.S. toxaphene use from 45 million lbs. to about 1.3 million lbs. this year. And IJC's Canadian in Wilmington, Va., the sole North American manufacturer, has begun to phase out its line of toxaphene—a move that could eliminate its availability in Canada.

Researchers also caution that the extent of Great Lakes contamination remains unclear. Allan Johnson, Ontario's toxic environment specialist at the ministry of the environment, argues that too few fish have been tested and, of the ones that have been examined, toxaphene measurements were taken on the whole fish rather than the edible portions. And Jack Seftl, an associate director of technical services in Agriculture Canada's Pesticides Division, says regulations over the 1980s have not severely curtailed toxaphene use in Canada "but all we have using it are a few pest-control animals."

—VICTOR PASTER in Toronto.

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## JUSTICE

# Back on the beat again

By Paul McGrath

**R**esidents in what has been called Toronto's "barren jungle" — the high-rise-studded northwest corner of Metro that includes the volatile Jane-Finch corridor, should have noted something different about the policing in their area last week. Metro police called it the most significant change in patrol policy since the 1950s. Metro Council took the motorcycles from underneath 936 constables and re-assigned the officers mostly to foot patrol. The hope was to stem violent crime and defuse racial tensions in the area.

The 18-month pilot project was proposed in a recent \$400,000 report by Toronto consultants Hickling-Johnson. Police administrators are pleased that officers and residents will be given a chance to get to know each other. Each officer will be stationed in the same specific area throughout the project. As motorcycle cops, they dealt with traffic accidents and emergencies. Now, they are supposed to be "generalists," capable of handling everything from panic-stricken to sexual.

A new "resource centre" will field many of the minor calls about vandalism and lost objects. As a result, police will handle most of their own criminal investigations instead of turning so much work over to detectives, who, in turn, are to be freed for more complex, less routine investigative work. Public relations will be a major piece of the plan. A familiar face on the street is considered more friendly than a transient face behind the wheel of a cruiser, and police officials are expecting that the public will feel more inclined to help in crime prevention when they see continuity in the law enforcement presence. Police administrators are considering storefront police posts and an increase in the Three On Patrol program that sought to counter vandalism and violence in the

Jane-Finch area during the summer. Says Sgt. Peter Scott: "We have learned over the years that we cannot do a proper job without having the officers on our side. We recharged the police officer, put him behind the wheel of a car, and, while that had certain benefits, the penalty is that he has become more remote. If we can see the



Sgt. Patrick McLoughlin on patrol no longer remote

police as a vehicle for pulling the community together to look out for itself, then we have accomplished something."

North America has been slow to adopt the concept, but it is already well established in Europe. In British authorities ordered police out of their blue-and-white "panda" cars and back on the beat. Twenty years ago a growth in violent crime and a decrease in police recruitment made the move to cars seem sensible, especially given dwindling finances. Now, British authorities regard car-patrolling as a past disaster. Court dockets bristled with minor crime cases that foot patrol officers might have handled informally. Ron Oxford, chief constable of Merseyside, which includes tough, browsing Liver-



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9:30 11:00 AM  
WEDNESDAY



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8:00 9:00 AM AND  
12:30 PM



**TORBEN WITTRUP**  
1:00 4:30 5:30 8:30 PM



**BOB GREENFIELD**  
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pool, notes that he received a lot of criticism when he returned to foot patrol "But in the past six years," he says, "we have averted crime to below the national average."

In Phoenix, as well, there has been a slow but steady return to bicycle and foot patrol. In West Germany the same trend has produced patrol officers who are considered the cream of the crop, and each of them holds at least an inspector's rank.

The best generation is not without controversy. Wanda MacNevin, a community worker in Toronto's Jane-Finch area, likes the idea of beat cops talking to local young people but she says, "My concern is whether they are adequately trained. We have found in the past that they haven't thought it part of their job to understand the real personality of the community." Richard Krusem, a 34-year-old professor at the University of Toronto's Centre for Criminology, is even more direct. He has ruled the issue of whether patrol work does any substantial good. Krusem's startling research, published earlier this year in *Reproducing Order: A Study of Police Patrol Work*, revealed that police spend the bulk of their patrol time dealing with anything but crime, for example, randomly checking "targeted" types, such as young males of scruffy appearance. While Hocking-Johnston maintained that this type of work was generally fruitless, Krusem found that fewer than 30 per cent of such checks produced arrests.

Krusem's lone questioning has finally been echoed by former mayor John Sewell, now a Toronto alderman. Most of the \$200 million given to policing in Toronto last year was for patrol work, and Sewell feels it is time that politicians supervised that kind of spending more closely. Says Sewell: "One question whether [police patrol] really serves any function today, other than making many policemen extremely bored."

While arguments continue about the effectiveness of police patrol of any type, Metro residents will soon see a more immediate, more scientific police presence. But the law will be represented by an entirely different figure than the friendly beat cop whom older citizens used to know by name. Today's police are linked by radio to a computer terminal which will give them almost instant information on any person or vehicle on their turf. They will pack guns as well as a nightstick, and the resources of the country's most advanced police communication systems will be behind them. The new cops will be mechanized but, it is hoped, no longer remote.

With Editorial Daily in London.

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## FOR THE RECORD

### A journey to the East

CHINA  
Paul Horn  
(Golden Phase/A & M)

West Coast futurist Paul Horn often visits exotic lands to record his solo improvisations. Inside such recent ventures as the Great Pyramids and the Taj Mahal, unfortunately, the concept is usually more intriguing than the music, which tends to have more echo than substance. Better than his previous recordings, *China* finds Horn's sensuous in the Buddhist Temple of Heaven to two short cuts and features four excellent duets composed by Chinese musician David Liang and performed in Vancouver. In a sincere but fanciful manner, Horn's tale conjures with the mysterious tensions produced by Liang on a variety of traditional Chinese instruments. The rest of *China* consists of two impressionistic tracks recorded with Horn's band improvising tapes of Chinese street sounds. Overall, the mix suffers as a surprisingly compelling encounter with the music of China.

**IF YOU DON'T KNOW ME BY NOW**  
Moe Koffman  
(WEA)

The idea was obvious, if not stale: Team two of the better-known fixtures of the Toronto music scene—jazz fusion-eclectic Moe Koffman with rock guitarist Donnie Truiano—to make the kind of album that would appeal to the tastes of both. The result is a girl in a silky, move dress crouching on all fours across the cover and amid middle-of-the-road stringy ballads more in jazz conversation than passionate wallbanging. *Koffman* should have started his career into this sort of pop-jazz long ago, before Grover Washington and Tyne Scott cornered the market. *If You Don't Know Me By Now* is a poor try at catching up, largely because Truiano, who has belted enough jazz-rock on his own is knee better, fails to realize that the recipe requires slick sentimentality in order to get *laid* with a stiff rhythm section. This album drags when it ought to



Horn: a conversation with mysterious Chinese fantasy

glide, most easily on *Enigma*, where Koffman's fate is really simple. The ballads, such as *You Better Be First* *Brood New*, are cluttered with female choruses which cling like light to his feeble dramatics on sax. While the album was undoubtedly intended to be bland, did anyone really plan Moe Koffman's big comeback to be as unweaved and tasteless as this?

**LOOKING OUT**  
McCooy Tyner  
(RCA)

Pianist McCooy Tyner has forged something extremely rare for a fusion project: an excellent compromise between commercial rock arrangements and formal jazz improvisation. A veteran of John Coltrane's classic quartet in the mid-'60s, Tyner has never ceased experimenting with a clanging array of formats. Even on a recent puff rack as *Love Surrounds Us Everywhere*, he makes way ideas yield hard ones. Tyner rides Stanley Clarke's busy bass and challenges Carlos Santana's savage guitar with powerhouse doublebass solo on acoustic piano. No cut on *Looking Out* rests on fusion's usual automatic pilot: waxes or crystal grandeur. Beneath the album's rock-funk surface, the push and shove of Tyner and over rock in the unbridled energy and daring of a late '60s Blue Note session.

—BART THORP



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## CONSUMERISM

### New test for the old saw

**O**n a warm morning last year, Otis saws police Const. Terry Currah stepped outside of an Arden, Ont., cottage to cut up seven elms he had felled the day before. But, when a friend opened the cottage door he found Currah mortally wounded—the chain saw he was using had “bounced back” from the log, severing his jugular vein.

While such grisly power-chain-saw deaths are uncommon, injuries have escalated to such alarming proportions in recent years that agencies in Canada and the United States have begun developing safety standards—measures that, in Canada at least, seem to be practically useless. Carl Blacklock said, with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, says that even with the chain brake, a widely used safety device that will automatically lock the steel teeth of a backsliding saw within a fraction of a second, kickback remains a deadly problem. Safety officials are pointing out which is the most dangerous situation for the casual user: inexperienced, a saw without safety devices, or, in fact, a saw with safeguards that only reduce, not eliminate, hazards.

“You would have to have the reflexes of a mongoose to avoid a chain traveling at 15,000 to 18,000 rpm,” says Bob Anselmi, a research analyst in Ottawa who almost lost a foot to a chain saw. Yet homeowners bewailing wood are increasingly deterred to use power saws. Manufacturers such as Poulsen Chain Saws, Husqvarna Power Chain Saws and McCulloch Chain Saws (all of them subsidiaries of U.S. firms) offer gas-powered saws ranging from \$300 for a 38-inch McCulloch with a chain brake to more than \$800 for a 63-inch Poulsen equipped with a combination of safety and noise-reduction features. (Electric chain saws, while cheaper, cover only 10 per cent of the market.) Most companies sell chain brakes only as an option, though the largest seller, Husqvarna, claims that 50 per cent of its buyers do choose them. And, since 1976, McCulloch, with 30 per cent of the Canadian market and the only North American company to install brakes as standard equipment, has sold about 200,000 brake-equipped units to Canadian. Despite such measures, manufacturers report that Canadian injuries to nonprofessional chain-saw users

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number from 10,000 to 30,000 annually, while 100,000 Americans suffered accidents last year, up from 71,000 in 1976.

There are strong and often conflicting views on what should be done. The Toronto-based Canadian Standards Association (CSA), a nonprofit organization that established voluntary chain-saw regulations in 1977, is developing a certification program that aims to make the chain brake standard equipment on all CSA-approved saws next year. Under CSA certification, manufacturers would be required to make chain brakes that lock the steel teeth within 9.15 seconds of a kickback.

Even with the proposed changes, however, questions remain about the effectiveness of chain brakes. The United States is considering legislating a full range of safety features. In Canada the Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada (FERIC), a forest products industry-sponsored research group, recently concluded a CSA-commissioned study, reporting that 75 per cent of the brakes tested on professional saws failed to meet the CSA's voluntary 6.15-second stop standard. Wayne Sivola, the study's author, concluded that chain brakes "could create a false sense of security" in a consumer market in which new training and brake maintenance awareness are almost nonexistent.

For professionals, the situation is different. While there is no mechanism in Canada for recording whether the rate of consumer injuries matches that in the United States, statistics show that injuries among Canadian loggers have decreased markedly in the past few years. This has occurred, record compiled with provincial legislation making chain brakes mandatory for professionals in Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia. But safety associations in Ontario and Quebec say that it is unclear whether the record is due to the chain brakes or to more effective training programs and the spread of large, mechanized cutting equipment.

Alternative safety features for non-professionals, such as tapered blades and safety chains with blunt steel links, both of which help prevent the saw from revving, are only now reaching the market.

But, for most companies, the push for safety devices, is less altruistic than economic. In an industry that is expected to sell only about 150,000 saws this year, down from 205,000 in 1976, competition is fierce. The company—or individual—that can design an "idiot-proof" chain saw could corner the market on what McCall's's vice-president in Canada, Jack Beckering, says is still "one of the most dangerous tools in the hands of the consumer."

—VICTOR PACCINI in Toronto



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## COMPUTERS

# The ragged race for computer literacy

By David Thomson

**C**lassrooms across Canada this season are stirring with the beginnings of a profound change in children's education, one which many educators believe is the first quantum leap in learning since the invention of the printing press 500 years ago. The cause is the personal computer, whose power as a lever of the mind is upending traditional concepts of education and creating a new set of practical and moral problems for teachers, parents and students.

So far, there is little scientific evidence about the impact on children of early computer use, but there is every indication that massive introduction of the machines in classrooms may be irreversible. Parents and many educators are concerned about the possible effects, among them the re-emergence of a privileged class of children from homes already equipped with the new mind tools. If nothing else, in the short term some experts fear that universal access to learning and information, which was provided by books and free libraries, may come to an end. Other worries of contention include the acute shortage of educational programs, the absence of technical standards governing the use of the software, an overreliance on proprietary brands of computers and the overwhelming American content of the available packages. In the rush to reconfigure the classroom, the effects of exposing younger bodies to the alleged health hazards of video display terminals and young minds to hours of intimate communication with a machine have barely been questioned. Many teachers and school officials also fear that Canadian students could be left behind in a computer age because of setbacks in educational funding and the low priority that politicians place on



Children in Calgary classroom; Bellamy (below), 'computers are a ground-swell movement'

the machines. Warns Saskatchewan Associate Director of Program Development Frank Bellamy: "People who reject it or fear it are going to be swept over by it."

Despite the caution, overall co-ordination of computer policy is almost nonexistent. No one, in any province, can give an accurate estimate of just how many machines are now in



classrooms across the country. Teachers and local schools, who are not waiting for official approval or funding, are constructing their own programs. Some concerned parents are turning to private instruction, such as the after-school courses given by Vancouver's Basic Computer Ltd. During their four lessons, \$180 each, children from eight

to 12 are taught simple programming, and, unlike pupils in public schools, each has the full-time use of a computer.

The new computers have four standard roles in the new education, though the emphasis on each varies from province to province.

**• Computer literacy** refers to awareness programs that teach children

how to use computers. The training can include writing simple programs, improving keyboard skills or establishing rapport with the machine. According to the most widely accepted standards, set by the National Educational Computing Consortium, a computer literate "does not feel fear, anxiety or inhibition from computer experiences."

**• Computer-aided instruction** describes how students can use the machine to present information in an ordered way, to simulate scientific experiments too costly or dangerous to be done in the laboratory, and to perform practice drills. The usefulness of computer-aided instruction depends directly on the amount and quality of "software," or educational software in called. So far, educators agree, courseware quality is generally poor and little in Canadian. Even less is available in French and in native languages. Major education software suppliers say the Canadian market is too small to justify production of original programs.

**• Computer sciences** the most established of the computer disciplines, teaches advanced programming and operating skills that equip students for the jobs available in an economy based on information management. In the future, the insiders assert, few jobs will be performed without computers or robots,

and they expect that the only realistic growth in the labor market will be computer-related specialties.

Computer management of education involves using computers to keep track of a student's performance and needs. David Brison, English co-ordinator for Surrey, B.C., has developed a computerized system that grades papers, analyzes their weaknesses, and then prescribes individual programs of remedial instruction. BC students may eventually face cheat-proof exams, which consist of individualized questions, generated by computer, that

range in difficulty to ensure fairness.

The most striking characteristic of these applications of computers in schools across the country is the spontaneity of the movement by individual teachers and local school boards. Only recently, provincial education departments, juggling cut-backs, have begun to set uniform standards for courses, equipment and programs.

Of all the provinces, Alberta appears to be farthest advanced in official endorsement of computerized education. But Calgary's University Elementary School struck the spark in 1980 when

Principal Ruth Duncan enthusiastically authorized personal computers for primary students. Duncan is an athletically procrustean student grandmotherly in her vision of education. For children, she is openly resistant of attempts by provincial education authorities to impose uniform standards for computer use.

"Computers were a ground-swell movement," she says. "The only thing I can be compared to is the women's movement, which also came from the bottom. Our school systems are now trying to get a hold on it." At University Elementary even the youngest children are exposed to computer literacy, simple programming and word processing. The machines are rarely used as mechanical testers. Says Duncan, "Drill and practice are just a waste of computer time." She believes that young minds can expand when children learn to use computers to perform tasks. "There will be a measurable increase in intelligence over the next few years as these kids work on problem-solving with computers," she says.

Alberta's department of education has ordered 1,000 Apple IIs, modified for educational use by Bell and Howell Ltd., but local boards must pay \$2,500 for each of them. So far, 600 have been installed. Says Duncan, "I'm not saying every school should collect beer bottles to buy computers, but sometimes that's the way it has to be done."

Alberta is the only province to choose a standard computer brand for the classroom, which ensures that a bank of standard computers can be developed for all schools. Ontario's quest for a standard classroom computer has slowed because of the risky and time-consuming decision to seek production of an all-Canadian educational computer that will handle English, French and native languages and be compatible with Canada's VHS video cassette technology.

With Ontario's policy in mind, Canadian companies formed a consortium last year to design and produce an educational computer. But the neon-man-squashed Canadian Educational Microprocessor Corporation did not satisfy Ontario's desire for the new computer by the start of this school year. Nevertheless, impatient Ontario school boards continued to order available models, led by the Creston Board of Education, which recently bought more than 200 computers—the largest educational sale of microcomputers in Canada and the fourth-largest sale in North America.

British Columbia has one of the most sophisticated plans for the spread of computers throughout the schools. The province proposes to award teachers the same professional recognition enjoyed by authors of textbooks and to encour-

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age them to produce coursework. But the R.C. plan has been stymied by the provincial government's drastic cost-cutting measures.

Quebec educators are similarly frustrated. There is a plan to supply computers and to encourage the writing of French-language coursework, but the Parti Québécois government appears to be more devoted to Education Minister Casilda Lacroix's declared determination to abolish all elected school boards than to introduce computers.

There is a variety of approaches in other parts of Canada. Newfoundland, which this year introduced a high school program in computer literacy and programming, has indicated that it will pay half the cost of computers for participating schools. But in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, where governments are mired in studies of the issue, initiatives by individual teachers remain the driving force of computer education. In Manitoba, computer awareness programs for children from kindergarten to Grade 9 are scheduled to begin next year, while high schoolers will be offered job-oriented courses in programming and data processing. And, in Saskatchewan, provincial policy now calls for formal computer literacy training from Grade 7.

Articulation anticipate that the nationwide action will cause radical changes in the way schools teach the basic repertoire of skills. Increasingly, advocates recognize that one-finger pecking at a computer keyboard is akin to pecking a car instead of driving it, and that touch typing is as useful to professionals as to secretaries. Says Saskatchewan's Bellamy, "Keyboarding is a skill we are going to have to teach very early—much sooner than we taught typing." Pens and pencils will lose their importance. "For personal use, handwriting will continue but you won't get much practice at it," he says.

"Traditional mathematics will finally suffer as pupils learn to use machines. We will move from where computation is the most important part to where problem-solving will occupy the mind—the machine can do the computation," says Bellamy.

Finally, Bellamy welcomes computers as the tools of a new era that will alter the role of the teacher. "We are seeing a change equivalent to the introduction of the printing press," he says. "Before that, education was one-to-one, a teacher and student. The invention of printing made information available to all, and the computer will have a similar effect because of the vast amounts of information which can be rapidly accessed. It will make the teacher much more a director and organizer than a purveyor of knowledge."

With Robert Scott in Toronto.

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## BOOKS

# The rulers who fell from grace

GRITS AN INTIMATE PORTRAIT OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

By Christian McCall-Newman  
(Macmillan of Canada, 144 pages, \$24.95)

Enough for the old, almost accidental episode, the Liberal party has ruled Canada for most of this century as if by right. Seemingly untouchable and all-powerful, the prime ministers and ministers, the backroom boys and the bureaucrats have paraded proudly through history, cutting each other great swaths. But, by the end of the 1990s, the party machine lost their confident step. Alarmed from large sections of the country, ill at ease with a leader they never really endorsed, the Liberals were about to experience something new—defeat. With Grits, the long-awaited portrait of the Liberal party, Christian McCall-Newman has created a historical drama, a tragedy in six chapters, and the audience is the Canadian people.

Penetrating deep within the Liberal psyche, she succeeds in analysing the slinking of mysticism and statistics that once worked to keep the party in power but is now failing. A gubbing tension permeates her account of the rise and fall of the great party that fanned the "affluence of stress." Always elegant in her language, rarely tongue-tied by the flashy glosses, she traces, with enviable precision, the graph of the invisible decline.

In McCall-Newman's words, the Liberal system had long viewed their party as a "marvelously adaptable institution." And, indeed, with each passing generation the party succeeds in giving the majority of Canadians what they thought they wanted. In the days of William Lyon Mackenzie King, Louis St. Laurent and C.D. Howe, it was the "know-how" party that fanned an alliance between big business and labor. In the days of Lester the pure-of-heart Pearson, it was the party of the "little guy," the party that brought in a national health plan. Eventually, at the start of the reign of Pierre Trudeau, the party was viewed as the crumb of the great English-French divide and the home of the first truly strong contingent of French-Canadians in federal power.

But, by the spring of 1989, on the verge of a fateful election, the party had become nothing more than "the leader's machine." After completely ignoring the party organization for his first four years as prime minister—and as a result nearly losing the election in 1972—Trudeau grudgingly turned back to the political professionals who were so beneath his interest. But, as Senator Keith Dewar, the party's chief foe, ruefully puts it, "The election didn't teach Pierre Trudeau anything about politics or about the Liberal party."

In time, McCall-Newman says that the party, which was supposed to be the "vehicle for progress," had become little more than a network of old cronies focused on staying in power that they lost sight of their reasons for doing so.

At the centre of the growing chaos stands the figure of Pierre Trudeau, a man with his own agenda that few could read. McCall-Newman extracts the essence of Trudeau's cultural insecurity. She interprets him as a man who only joined the Liberal party because it was the one most likely to help him achieve his dream of a strong French-Canadian presence in Ottawa. Though initially viewed by orthodox Canadians as some sort of "racial hermaphrodite" who would successfully end all problems between the two cultures, he ended up with the model of all these jack Toronto politicians.

The history of the Liberal party is nothing less than the history of the country itself. While much of what McCall-Newman writes about has been addressed before, her strength lies in her documentation. By going down to the nitty-gritty, she adds great force to the story of the dissolution of a party to assure that it was called the Government Party, the dissolution of the party, the end of the party, and the end of the Canadian dream. Throughout, we are the passengers in a speeding car, catching glimpses of the country as it slowly deteriorates.

McCall-Newman's only fault is that she leaves the reader guessing. Ultimately we are left to draw our own conclusions about why the best and brightest have failed. It seems too easy to say, as she seems to, that power corrupts even the best intentioned. She compounds the problem for the reader by leaving the reader in the dark of the Liberal's first electoral defeat in 22 years, leaving the campaign for Voltaire 2. "To be continued" is a poor substitute for the last act of a national tragedy.

—ANGELA PELLERIN

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—ANGELA PELLERIN



Trudeau, Chrétien, Lapierre: a tragedy

The progressives, who had wanted to make the party more open in its decision-making, merely watched it move "from oligarchy to oligarchy in one generation."

Nowhere is the tragedy of lost opportunity more apparent than in McCall-Newman's insightful portraits of the men—they were almost all men—who had been attracted to the party by a mixture of idealism and drive and who ended up being fired and cynical. With a lethal combination of sympathy and disillusionment she gives substance to the manner that have dominated the front pages for the past two decades. There is Keith Dewar, who saw diverse passages with all the assurance of a high priest dispensing benedictions. In the boyish Calgary, Jim

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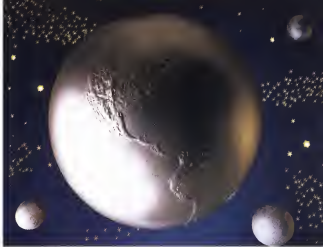
## Jazz on the wrong side of the border

JAZZ IN CANADA:  
FOURTEEN LIVES  
By Mark Miller  
(University of Toronto Press, \$56 pages,  
\$15.95)

Jazz is the most American of music. It was never a Canadian tradition. To come home after an arduous day of clearing woods and living a bar version of *Poetry Man: Blues on the Family Street*, Mark Miller recognizes that an indigenous Canadian jazz style has yet to evolve and he understands that the real story of jazz in Canada has not in such international stars as Oscar Peterson but in the unsung talents of the players who struggled to fulfil their potential at home.

These talents have worked in a variety of styles, including the Dixieland of Trump and Teddy Davidson, the commercial pop music of Henry Grossman, the "free music" of drummer Larry Dylis and the bebop of saxophonist P.J. Perry and trumpeter Charles Spaulding. Miller wants to prove the musical importance of such players and affirm the quality of the Canadian jazz scene. His boisterous is persuasive, and his musical analysis is precise (if occasionally dense), but the sadness that pervades most of these lives overshadows the strength of the music. Several of the 14 musicians give in to drugs and alcohol, but one receives the wide exposure his talent deserves. As a *Globe and Mail* writer lamented of Toronto pianist Wray Turner in 1963, "It must be disconcerting to stand on top of the local heap and be virtually nowhere."

There are several reasons for this stagnation. American musicians' union and immigration restrictions made it difficult for Canadians to capitalise on opportunities in the south. Some players have been too devoted to the pursuit of the music to think in terms of commercial acceptance. And others were not interested in leaving the security of home. Finally, Chris Gage was compared to Oscar Peterson in the 1960s but, Miller postulates, played in Vancouver for the sake of his earnings. In the end, years of playing in clubs wrecked Gage's two marriages and turned him into an alcoholic addict. He killed himself at age 37 in 1964, his recording legacy consists only of CBC transcriptions. Gage is an extreme example of the tragedy of neglect. For the sake of Miller's subjects who are still alive, the situation and insight revealed upon them in *Jazz in Canada* is at least some solace in the battle against oblivion. —IAN PATRICKSON



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## The wit forgot his trenchcoat

MALICE IN BLUNDERLAND  
By Allan Fotheringham  
(Rep Porter, 265 pages, \$16.95)

Allan Fotheringham has always been a purser of inside information. It was his grasp of the straight dope and the way he marshalled it to scaring conclusions that made his Vancouver Sun column "What was the Fotheringham of his first book, *Collect & Bound*, who always had the goods and who frequently, in the pattern of the old maven, knocked over city hall like a pushover. The current Fotheringham, however, is quite a different creature: a public man, wit and purveyor of enigmas (his own and other people's). Torn between being a journalist and a commentator, he usually veers toward the former. This is the Fotheringham of *Malice in Blunderland*, a collection of gossip and a virtuoso display of wit.

Intensely, *Malice in Blunderland* is a tour across the country, east to west, during which the author stops to dissect the power structure in each capital, with digressions along the way. But this is only a convenient means of dredging up past Liberal scandals and designing some political gossip (for instance, which resigning cabinet members broke into tears). It also allows him to gather together his best one-liners: "In Ottawa, one bicyclist, mentally as well as physically. These are designated paths for both." Another ("Senator Ray) Perrault, in full flight, about struggles on his own convoluted verbiage and page-boys must be summoned to disentangle him from his very syntax before it eats off his hair supply."

Some of his jabs are not quite original. He calls Canada a country that should have had French culture, American efficiency and British government but has ended up with "French government," American culture and British efficiency. "The source for that one is a John Robert Colombo poem published in 1968. Sometimes he even robs himself. In the past he has written of Margaret Wilson as 'the only member who speaks neither official language.' This time he says the same of John Cordle."

But that is not to detract from a major Fotheringham achievement: a literary device wholly his own, focusing on the media use of parentheses. He calls Pierre Trudeau the "masterpiece of Liberal politics, destroying all the personalities within while leaving the institutions standing (thereby)." Similarly, he writes "The source of Montreal as a

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Nichols and Paine: a return to the eccentric style of *Kind Hearts and Coronets*

## FILMS

# Crumpets, tea and passion

### THE MISSIONARY

Directed by Richard Lester

**T**he *Missionary* is a sweet, odd little comedy and absolutely gorgeous to behold. Back from deepest Africa in 1906, the Reverend Charles Fortescue (Michael Palin) jumps into Lady Arsen (Maggie Smith) at Dover, dropping the ferriky symbol that he has brought back with him. The two will obviously meet again. But first Charles has to return to his Penelope, the docty Deborah, a woman who fails to see the difference between arpanation and love. As played by Phoebe Nicholls (comparable as Cordelia Fyfe in *Brathearted Reverend*), Deborah represents all that was crippling and creaking about Queen Victoria and the British Empire. Yet when she gushes "I love him!" to Charles and proceeds to dishevel herself happily in her enormous fling room, you cannot help but cringingly like her. She is recognizable, classifiable, and her fetish for fling actually has passion.

Lady Arsen, on the other hand, as depicted in the creaky tones of Maggie Smith, seems the epitome of British pander. Trying to seduce Charles, she looks at him with such longing that we cannot help but find her extraordinarily attractive. There are few actresses alive who have Maggie Smith's kind of radiant communicative power. *The Missionary*, moreover, is marvelously toned a return to the crumpet-and-crackle style of *Kind Hearts and Coronets*. That tone is not sustained all the way through but, when present, it

has you like an unexpected fair breeze. The director, Richard Lester, and his cinematographer, Peter Harewood, worked together several years ago on an exquisite horror film called *The Hound of Baskerville*. With Mike Pearce, Lester's light is literary, sensitive, Harman's style is literally, sensitive, Harman's light is every sense on a stage he had an hour left to see. As film-makers they are a perfect pair—the look of *The Missionary* is happily saturated, the mood intimate.

Played off the pastoral setting or suspiciously appointed interiors, the jokes become present in the best sense of the word. The characters say funny things without having a sense of humor. The Bishop (Derek Griffiths) complains to Charles—while changing him with his new commission ("Go amongst pretristrian, Fortescue")—about the problems involved in teaching African natives right. "They hang on to the bell for too long!" Pause. The woman, sometimes "Who is it I hate?" asks docty Lord Arsen (Trevor Howard) of his wife "The Swiss?" replies Maggie Smith indignantly and with adolescent grandeur. Deborah does not crack a smile when she describes a false woman as "a woman who has hurt her knees," nor does Slaterworth's better (Nicholas Henderson) as he abscondingly leads Lady Arsen's visitors all over the house. We do the laughing for these British though it may be. The *Missionary* has a heart in American comic tradition: the lively girl, not the good one, winds up in the leading man's arms. And nobody complains.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

## The Vatican's swinging swindler

### MONSIGNOR

Directed by Frank Perry

**A**s Father Flaherty, the ambitious and unscrupulous priest of *Monsignor*, Christopher Reeve looks terribly self-conscious. Reeve is a suave leading man as a comic but when he is required to be intense or thoughtful, all he can do is tighten his lips together, rather than expounding spiritual truths, he seems to be suffering from a pinched nerve. He seems about as comfortable in a confessional as he would in a dress. It is, perhaps, unfair to place all the blame at his feet. The script, written by veteran Abraham Polonsky and Wendell Mayes, leads him through a mass of political intrigue at the Vatican and into a love affair with a postulant on the verge of self-destruction (Genevieve Bujold)—a marriage made in the heaven of sentimental hilarity.

The time is the Second World War, and the Vatican's coffers are taking after Old Mother Hubbard. Flaherty, the money-minded but essentially naive young American priest with Mafia connections, suggests to his superior (Fernando Rey) that the Church do a little business in the black market. Years later, after the embittered postulant has gone off to God knows where and Reeve's hair is decked with grey, Father Flaherty is running an immense financial empire. But, since the Vatican is an extremely political world (everybody wants to be Pope), he gets snooked by the Papi himself. The Pope, played by Leonardo Cimino, looks like a grouse and walks around saying such things as, "We are old, old, old men." Yes, and we are a hard, hard audience.

Although it is blandly handsome in appearance, the film features a number of heisters (Bujold) to Reeve during one of their trysts ("I only have an hour") and a single take could be called high-class, serious-minded bitch. *Monsignor* was produced by Frank Yablons and directed by Frank Perry, the same team that brought on *Monsieur Danton*, but it needs a towering performance such as Page Dancy's as John. Unwinded to make one's grave all while it is good to see Bujold working again, she was ill-advised to put on the postulant's habit: what one you do with a line such as, "I only have an hour?" As for Reeve, he can be happy that *Monsignor* is a popular success. And *Monsignor* has played as a black comedy about some old crows in the Vatican out to get ahead, so dialogue would necessarily have to be changed. It is, after all, a matter of tone.

—L.O.T.



Misfit: a hard premise to swallow

## A divine right to play oneself

### JOKED

Directed by Don Siegel

**W**arshowered, playful Rita Milder beams in the tight spandex pants she wears in *Joked*. She gets more than her share of laughs but she is not playing a character. Her crinkled face looks too happy to be playing Rip Torn's ill-treated woman, living in a trailer with only her cat and her masochistic for conduct. This is a woman who, later in the movie, will keep out of character and say such things as "Talk to my arm—my head's had enough." And that is only one of the many things gone awry in the film's and intermittently enjoyable career.

It was easier for the whole to swallow Janis than for us to stomach the movie's premise. There, with Miss Blackback (Rita Milder) in tow, follows blackback dealer Tom Wahl around the corners of Nevada, where the dealer is fixed and Tom never fails to win. When Wahl meets and beds Milder ("I may never walk again," she purrs in her inimitable patter) the movie soon turns into a comic riff on *The Godfather*. Alas, Rita Milder. Of course everything goes wrong, but it goes badly, incompetently wrong.

Rita Milder has an untamed comic talent, so evident in a brilliant sight gag in a ghost town involving the *Swine King* and a tombstone. But there are also clogging close-ups of the star, shot through a truckload of fog filters. You might say it is a little early in her career for this kind of thing. She is not acting; she is merely presenting her person.

—L.O.T.



# In praise of Holy Mother Corp.

By Allan Fotheringham

It's a terrible thing to have one's prophecies confirmed, to see myths come to life. It's like finding out there really is a Santa Claus or that Eugene Wickers actually exists. A chap I happen to know who's just laid a \$4 bet on the fact that the cartoonist's view of the CBC is startlingly accurate, that entrance to the globally studios in every province provides evidence to the eye that 1980s hippies still live. Enter a CBC studio and one is immediately struck with the thought that the Salvation Army must be in boom times, since it has obviously shipped all its old furniture to the Holy Mother Corp. There is a standard CBC uniform which could be called standard sweatshirt: one. The boards, which were once regarded as dumpy, are now merely covered and need to be lowered, if not hedge-clipped and checked for mild mice. The basic set of Adkins and old army pants on both male and female remains one of the shapeliest fashions on the streets of Peoria.

The spectacle is as apparent to the eye as the contrast afforded by their colleagues in private, dollar-to-dollar radio. A day's pay, however, from the station to private stations back to the CBC is the travelling in a space machine that transfers you between faraway cultures, somewhat similar to that new radio station in Florida. A private radio or television station is a place where you can find the best of the best, including the best of the recipient. Sleek studios in Technicolor currents wiggle through the deep pile rugs as if delving across through a field of grass. Young men with the mandatory crew cut or stud in the left ear practise their Warren Beatty imitations, secure in the belief that once royal from Thunder Bay will discover them and set them on the road to Dick Cavett. It is heartening to see that as much junk as private radio sets news from such rich surroundings. It takes money to be so bad.

The grumbling taxpayers who moan about CBC waste should know that the Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

It does not include the surroundings. In Toronto the weather boys are sprinkled across the city in a series of hazy-kun-dun-hun houses that would have the RCMP on the alert if you tried to raise someone in them. All the waste takes place in the advertising committee meetings, where thought-flicking chairs with rotary heads spend a week over the planning of a comma. But most of the fever could be described as Early Orange Crisp.

The contrast between how obviously easy it is to make money in commercial broadcasting and how remarkable the



being made are so much of the CBC is of interest because the cartoon who periodically dissects the innards of the Corp. will soon be in the news. The whole CBC, down to the tastefully dressed juniors, is all agog at the imminent arrival of the "Applicator" Report. This consists of the then-making conclusions of the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee, authored by composer Louis Applebaum and author Jacques Hébert, an old Trudeau buddy who once scribbled through Chrus with his ragged T-shirts and considered a book on the experience with him. The folks from "Applicator" have spent longer on this study than it took to build the ark and, the logic indicates, they will recommend that CBC Television drop all commercials, as the radio version does, and sell off a lot of the Salvation Army studio space to private production companies which would then auction off brilliant shows to the CBC.

Their general thrust seems to be to

make the CBC more "Canadian" while letting the Yanks concentrate on the junk and Public for the ones that they are so good at and like to watch in. At the same time, Communications Minister Francis Fox, one of the more passing invisible men in a Trudeau cabinet that is as thin as Colophony, will unveil his brilliant plan to remake Western civilization Nov. 14 before the Canadian Association of Broadcasters in Toronto. His study is called "A Broadcasting Strategy for Canada" and will undoubtedly finally the modification so that the public is thoroughly bedazzled with all the cross-recommendations and counter-proposals. The pulp and paper industry will never go broke in long as Ottawa fashions.

Our news appreciates the change, ponderous Corp. as much as when one is deprived of it. A man trapped for two weeks in California eating beans feels like as if he had been deprived of his partner, even without his blanket, when he realized how much he missed his daily bit of information. As a news junkie, requiring frequent injections of bile into the veins, one realized how much one relied on The World at Night (just

recently changed, for some inexplicable reason, to World News). The World at Six and then at 8, Wickers, with Elizabeth Gray prowling her way through her giggles U.S. radio is aimed mainly at a 14-year-old with the attention span of a popper, and U.S. television is dominated by news items whose weekly hair-raising and dental loss bills would founder the economy of Chad.

Radio is the thing the CBC does best, because it doesn't imitate anyone else. With Peter Gower's back doing what he does best, hand-rifling Mermans, a chap can get more out of his ear radio than a whole television station can produce. It's why Canadian television is nowhere equal to Canadian radio: the Corp tries to imitate the Yanks and inevitably fails. That, I take it, is what the not very recent Applebaum team will urge: let them do the junk and make the glorious television and learn something from the older and plainer sister that operates as well out of all those Salvation Army orange crates.

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